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DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

APPROPRIATION BILLS

Were Rushed Through in the Senate Yesterday.

A DAY OF VERY RAPID LEGISLATION

ANTI-PRIZE FIGHTING BILL FAILS IN THE HOUSE.

A Few Appropriation Amendments Passed—Both Houses Evidently Preparing for the "Moving Day."

March 4.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Today the Senate, in the space of about one hour and a half, passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying items to the amount of $7,444,677, being an excess of $1,655,000 over the bill as it passed the House. Half of the amount is to be paid out of the treasury of the United States and half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia. Then the naval appropriation bill was taken up. It carries $35,728,234, a little over $3,500,000 more than the bill contained when it left the House.

The principal items of increase are:

Naval station, Port Royal, S. C., $50,000.

Navy yard, Mare island, California, $250,000.

Naval hospital, Port Royal, S. C., $1,000.

Training vessel for naval academy, $250,000.

Increase of the navy, construction and machinery, $500,000.

Establishing a government armor factory, $2,500,000.

In addition to these items, the appropriation committee reports an amendment authorizing contracts to be made for three torpedo boats, not to cost over $800,000 in all.

While the bill was being read it was ordered, at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, that the Senate take a recess till 8 p. m.

The torpedo boats amendment and all other amendments up to that point were agreed to without discussion or question.

The amendment on page 50 of the bill, providing that "no contract for armor plate shall be made at a rate to exceed $400 per ton, and the connected amendment striking out the clause that no portion of the armor shall be purchased until it has all been contracted for," were passed over temporarily. Also the amendment appropriating $2,500,000 for the establishment of an armor factory.

The remainder of the bill having been disposed of the controverted amendments were taken up.

The first question was on the provision in the bill that the total cost of the armor shall not exceed $3,210,000, to which the Senate committee had reported the amendment that "no contract for armor plate shall be made at a rate to exceed $400 per ton."

Mr. Chandler (Republican, New Hampshire) moved to amend the Senate amendment by making it read: "No contract for armor plate shall be made at an average rate to exceed $300 per ton."

On these several propositions agitation was kept up until half past four, without any solution of the question.

The bill was laid aside informally without action on the pending amendment.

Conferences were ordered on the postoffice appropriation bill and on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The credentials of Senator-elect Turner of Washington, and Heitfield of Idaho were read and placed on file.

The Senate, at 4:30 p. m., proceeded to the consideration of the executive business, and at 6 p. m. took a recess till 8 p. m.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the day's session Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation and postoffice appropriation bills were non-concurred in and conferences on the bills.

Senate amendments were concurred in to the bill extending for one year the time for completing a bridge across Alabama river near Montgomery, Ala.

A bill repealing that section of the law providing for sending to Washington by special messenger presidential election certificates was passed after an explanation by Mr. Mercer (Republican, Nebraska) that these certificates can as well be sent by mail or express, and the present system was costly.

Senate bill to extend the use of the mails to postal cards and envelopes owned by the United States Economic Postage association was laid on the table.

Mr. Aldrich (Republican, Illinois) called up the anti-prize fighting bill.

The measure provides that no picture or description of a prize fight, or encounter of pugilists under whatever name, or any proposal or record of betting on the same shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States or by inter-state commerce, whether in a newspaper or other periodical or telegram, or in any other form.

Section 2—That any persons sending such matter, or knowingly receiving such matter for transmission by mail or inter-state commerce shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years in the discretion of the court, or by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. Aldrich in supporting the measure said that all the states in the Union, save one or two, forbid prize fights, which have been sent to the limbo of condemned customs with dueling, slavery, lotteries and polygamy. The bill simply protected the more advanced states which have forbidden pugilism as brutal and brutalizing, against having prize fights brought into their borders in pictures and descriptions which are only a little less harmful than the degrading sport which they describe.

The bill did not forbid a brief statement of the fight as a matter of news.

Congress in its swiftest enactment, forbade prize fighting in its whole jurisdiction and so drove a prospective prize fight announced to occur in one of the territories into the mountains of Mexico, whose government had also forbidden it. This bill is but a logical extension and protection of that act and is in accord also with another act of this congress, approved by this committee and since enacted into law, prohibiting the inter-state transportation of obscene pictures; pictures of the brutality of pugilism are hardly less harmful to our youth. It is in accord also with the anti-divorce act of congress, which has protected the families of the whole land against the "divorce colonies" of one of the territories. This bill calls for immediate consideration for manifest reasons. It is believed the reputable press, which describes prize fights only because of competition, will welcome this protection.

Mr. Morse (Republican, Massachusetts) advocated the passage of the measure. He was plied with questions, and in reply to one he said that he hoped that the outcome of the coming fight will be that it would be telegraphed over the country that the two brutes had killed themselves.

Mr. Grosvenor (Republican, Ohio) favored the bill.

Mr. Dockery (Democrat, Missouri) opposed prize fights but, considered this an extraordinary proposition. It was censorship on the press. If this was done it could be extended to details of murder and other crimes.

Mr. Cummings (Democrat, New York) considered it very dangerous ground and said that it could be made to prevent sending through the mails hundreds of books now in print, with pictures of pugilists in them. It would be just as well to prevent printing pictures of public men.

Mr. Hepburn (Republican, Iowa) defended the measure, holding that it would not prove a censorship on the press.

Mr. Quigg (Republican, New York) moved to adjourn, pending which Mr. Dockery moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Quigg withdrew his motion, and Mr. Payne moved to take a recess.

Mr. Payne withdrew that motion and the speaker put the question for the third reading of the bill. The vote resulted: Yeas 56, nays 98.

The motion of Mr. Dockery to lay the bill on the table was then adopted—yeas 93, noes 55.

Mr. Aldrich demanded the ayes and nays on the question and they were ordered.

Pending the roll call Mr. Grosvenor endeavored to have the bill referred to the judiciary committee, but the proposition was rejected.

A motion by Mr. Cannon for a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow was agreed to. This leaves the prize fight bill in the same position—the yeas and nays being ordered on the motion to lay it on the table.

Swell German at Capital Club.

The weather being very inclement, the Social Terpsichorean Entertainment at the Club was a great success. Many old hearts were made young and participated in the merry mazes of the younger folk.

Mr. H. W. Miller led with Miss Mary Lily Kenan. The following couples participated: Miss Lizzie Taylor with Mr. Thos. Bush; Miss Janie Andrews with Mr. Starke Batchelor; Miss Gertrude Bush with Mr. H. E. Litchford; Miss Lillie Hoke with Mr. Henry King; Miss Mamie Simmons with Mr. Jas. O. Litchford; Miss Blanche Blake with Mr. Watkins Richards; Miss Sophy Busbee with Mr. Richard Gwathney; Miss Roberta Smith with Mr. C. M. Pritchett; Miss Mamie Jones with Mr. T. A. Ashe; Miss Elizabeth Hinsdale with Mr. Robt. Gray; Miss Katharine Haywood with Mr. Benj. Baker; Miss Ethel Bagley with Mr. Miss Mary Smith, of Salisbury, N. C., with Mr. Victor H. Boyden; Miss Sally Smith, of Salisbury, N. C., with Mr. Malcolm Boyden; Mesdames W. H. Bagley, Thos. S. Kenan, Armistead Jones, F. L. Bush, C. G. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. John Munson. Stags—Messrs. W. M. Boylan, Robt. Gatling, W. B. Snow, Dr. J. M. Ayer, Geo. H. Snow, J. Crawford Biggs, A. J. Coward, T. C. Denson, Mr. Catheane, of Atlanta, Ga.

As the sweet strains of "Home, Sweet Home" were rendered, many older and younger hearts repaired to their homes, delighted with the entertainment given by the Capital Club.

Caucuses.

The Republicans held a caucus last night. No nominations were made for the various positions. It was deemed best to postpone such action until it could be ascertained whether Governor Russell would appoint the men named by said caucus to the positions of directors of the several State institutions. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor in regard to this matter.

The "Butlerites" held a little social gathering but all they could do was to crow over the fact that the rules of the Senate were not changed yesterday so that they still have power to delay legislation and kill time.

Floy Crowell Last Night.

Last night Miss Floy Crowell, supported by an able repertoire company, opened a week's engagement at the Metropolitan in the charming Irish comedy drama, "Molly Bawn." The house was crowded and the performance, which was ably rendered, pleased all.

The play was interesting from start to finish and the members of the company sustained in an admirable manner the reputation they had before coming to Raleigh.

Tonight they will render the French comedy "La Belle Russe."

A HUNDRED THOUSAND

Dollars Appropriated to Public Schools by the House.

TO ENCOURAGE LOCAL TAXATION

THE REVENUE ACT—READING RESUMED.

Lawyers and Doctors Must Pay a Tax—$50 Drummer's tax Clause Defeated—Vance Portrait May be Purchased.

The House met at nine o'clock.

This, under resolution, being the last day for the introduction of bills, there was a rush of them. Those introduced were:

By Bobbitt, to prohibit fishing with nets in certain parts of Beaufort county.

By Hodges, to amend chapter 37, Public Laws 1860.

By Person, to prevent obstructions in Moccasin river.

By Craven, to provide for a bridge across the Catawba river between Mecklenburg and Gaston.

By Lusk, to incorporate the Asheville Electric Company.

By Lusk, to amend chapter 247, Private Laws 1873.

By Young, to allow the School Committee of Raleigh township to issue bonds.

By Duffy, to construct a road through the public lands of Onslow.

By Lusk, to incorporate the Bank of Asheville.

By Lusk, to provide for the representation of this State at the Tennessee Centennial, creating a board of management, the Governor as chairman; to authorize the Board of Agriculture to make an exhibit, the expenses to be paid out of the general fund in the treasury.

By Mr. McPeeters, to charter the Asheville and Bristol Railway Company.

By Peace, to allow the trustees of the institution for colored deaf mutes and blind to employ two or more physicians.

By Sutton of New Hanover, to incorporate the Hanover Land Company.

By Sutton of New Hanover, to change the name of Mulberry street in Wilmington to Greece street..

By Hauser, to regulate stock in certain districts in Lenoir; also to require insurance companies to pay full value of their policies.

By Lusk, to provide for the payment of all attorneys' fees for defendant when the prosecution is adjudged to be frivolous and malicious; that there shall be taxed as part of the costs, to be paid by such prosecutor, a reasonable sum, not less than $5, to be fixed by the judge or justice, which shall be paid to the counsel defending the defendant in such prosecution.

By Schulken, to incorporate the Excelsior Artesian Well and Sewerage Company.

By Lyle, to incorporate the Highlands Turnpike in Macon county.

By Cunningham, to prevent the taxing of property twice in one year.

By Leak, for relief of ex-Confederate solriers in the State.

By McCrary, for relief of certain citizens of Davidson county; also to prevent destruction of partridges in this State.

By White, to provide for working Alamance county's public roads; also to establish a true meridian in Alamance.

By Sutton of Cumberland, to establish an electric light plant in Fayetteville.

By Ward, to change certain Sixth District courts.

By Alexander, to regulate road working in Tyrrell; also the keeping of stock there.

By Fagan, to prevent fishing machines in the Roanoke river in Martin county.

By Wemyss, to allow Cumberland county to provide jail sewerage.

By Whitener, to create an additional term of court in Catawba.

By McPeeters, to establish a criminal court in McDowell, Watauga, Mitchell and Yancey.

The House at 12:30 went into committee of the whole, Cook in the chair, on the revenue bill. It resumed consideration at section 26, and section after section was adopted. When the section providing that the board of county commissioners "may" grant license to liquor dealers, Duffy moved to amend by making it "shall." Johnston, chairman of the finance committee, and Alexander, opposed this. The latter said it was at his motion that the word was made "may." Duffy defended his amendment. Dockery agreed with Duffy. Dixon opposed the amendment. He said the county commissioners ought to be allowed discretion in this matter. Blackburn said the bill gave the county commissioners paternalism. White of Randolph said there was not a bar in his county, and that he did not think a man who sold liquor was moral. He wanted the Legislature to let the word remain "may." Sutton of New Hanover asked White if people who drank whiskey were not also immoral, and whether a majority of the people of the State and of this Legislature did not drink whiskey. White replied that he knew many did, but that it was immoral to drink. Dockery said the use of "may" would create great excitement in the counties every two years, as these local option elections were the most bitter of all. Candler thought the amendment equitable. He wanted all the agitation possible on this question. Alexander said the county commissioners must be given discretion. Parker of Wayne said that the commissioners must be the judges. Hancock wanted the section to remain as it was; that the commissioners, who are elected by the people, know better what ought to be done in this matter than the Legislature does. Dockery said if this discretion was to be given, why not make the commissioners the sole judges of all these matters and remove all restrictions. Alexander said this matter was a finan cial question and was entirely in the discretion of the commissioners. Dockery said the commissioners would have pets and grant them licenses. Dixon of Cleveland said he objected to Dockery's unjust reflection on a board of commissioners elected by the people. Dockery said there would be the same old ring. The amendment of Duffy was lost—36 to 38.

Hauser offered an amendment allowing persons to sell wine they make at home, in any quantity less than a quart. Dockery ridiculed Hauser. Blackburn said he wanted to put Hauser on record on this. Dockery said it would make every farmer a barkeeper, but he would vote for it to show Hauser's inconsistensy. The amendment was overwhelmingly lost.

When the section taxing lawyers and physicians $10 annually was taken up, amendments poured in to strike out one or the other or both. They were all voed down, Dockery crying out, "You have taxed the farmer; now tax the lawyers and doctors." Hancock offered an amendment striking out the proviso which excepted city physicians from any additional tax. This, too, was lost. Then an amendment was offered to strike ont the part of the section which imposed a tax of $10 on all persons who write deeds, etc. Sutton of Cumberland said Blackburn was right, and that the motion to strike out this was an attempt at class legislation, pure and simple, just as Blackburn had stated. Sutton said let the section stand as it is, or else wipe it all out. Ward said conveyances in the county were written by surveyors. Brown asked Wadrd if he was not a surveyor. Amid a great laugh Ward acknowledged that he was. McCrary said the proviso taxing people who drew deeds or conveyances, etc., ought to be stricken out; that if it remained it would make the country people very angry. Hancock said that people in the country ought not to charge for writing these deeds and mortgages without pay, and if they do get any pay they ought to be taxed. Allen said all the doctors in Randolph asked to be relieved from this privilege tax. He said the countrymen who wrote deeds ought not to be charged tax. Blackburn said they would not be taxed unless they charged . Parker of Perquimans said four-fifths of all the deeds, etc., written by the country people were improperly written. He thought the lawyers ought to have protection against men who went about the country writing deeds wrong. He said a profession was property. Alexander asked if farmers were professional men, and if Parker would agree to include a tax on farmers. Allen's motion to strike out the whole section was put to a vote and was adopted—61 to 31. Parker gave notice that he would file a protest abainst this. The result of the vote was applauded.

Section 41 was stricken out, imposing taxes upon inheritances. So was section 52, imposing a $50 tax on all drummers. A section was adopted taxing $100 annually in each county in which they do business on all itinerant opticians or persons other than registered physicians selling spectacles or eye-glass; this not to apply to peddlers who have paid license tax.

At 1:30 the committee rose and reported that it had completed the consideration of the revenue act.

The calendar was taken up. Bills

To incorporate the Bank of Enfield.

To regulate management of convicts in Cabarrus.

To amend charter of Durham and allow it to issue bonds.

To amend the charter of Enfield.

To allow Haywood county to levy special tax.

To allow Alexander county to levy special tax.

To allow Jackson county to levy tax and build bridge.

To provide for working roads in Washington county by taxation.

Resolution to exclude lobbyists from the lobby and offices of the House.

To make it unlawful for one person to hunt on the lands of another without permission, this to apply to the counties of Mecklenburg, Beaufort, Rockingham, Union, Currituck and Haywood; penalty not less than $5 nor over $10.

To amend charter of Lilesville and allow it to levy special tax.

To etstablish a graded school at Chapel Hill.

To allow Halifax county to levy a special tax.

To provide for working public roads by taxation in Halifax county.

To allow Haywood county to levy special tax.

To allow Northampton county to appoint tax-collector.

To allow Madison county to issue $55,000 in bonds and levy special tax, upon a vote of the people therefor.

To allow Tyrrell county to settle outstanding debt and levy special tax.

To amend the charter of Southern Pines.

Hancock offered a resolution raising a joint committee of six to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to confer with Mrs. Albert Guerry regarding the purchase of the oil portrait of Senator Vance, now on view in the capitol. There was quite a little debate. The vote was taken shrdlu shrdlu shrdlu b vote was 45 to 45, and it appeared that the Speaker would have to break the tie, but Petree came in and voted aye; so the resolution was adopted. There was applause of Petree's vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The calendar was taken up when the House met at 3:30.

Bills passed:

To incorporate the Williams-Fitzhulgh Lumber Company.

To establish a school district on Bald Mountain, McDowell county.

Resolution by Brower, raising joint committee to nominate trustees for Colored A. and M. College.

To establish graded schools at High Point and issue $10,000 in bonds if the people so vote.

To incorporate the Carolina Southern Railroad and Lumber Company.

To establish a criminal court in McDowell, Watauga, Mitchell and Yancey counties.

By leave, Hancock introduced a bill to allow Craven county to levy a special tax; and Cunningham, a bill in regard to special school tax in Person county.

(Continued on fifth page.)

TILLMAN AND BUTLER

Have a Tilt Over the Fast Mail Appropriation.

THE FINE ITALIAN HAND OF THE S. A. L.

FAITHFUL RICHMOND PEARSON'S SCATHING DENUNCIATION

Of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill—The Inauguration—Prominent North Carolinians at the Capital.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The three remaining days of congress promise, at this time, no sensational climax. The House is ready to adjourn today. The interim will be mployed in killing jobs and considering conference reports. The Senate is struggling with the necessary appropriation bills and will be in continuous session until Thursday noon. The completion of its work is only a question of physical resources. Saturday's session ended at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the session was resumed, lasting until midnight. There is enough necessary work to keep the Senate busy every hour of the day and night until the final adjournment Thursday.

FAST MAIL APPROPRIATION.

The demagogical opposition to the southern fast mail appropriation got a death blow in the Senate yesterday. The provision was adopted by 41 to 8. Senator Butler led the opposition in a two hours' speech against railroads, corporations and subsidies in general. Only three southern senators voted against the appropriation. The debate developed a sharp colloquy between Tillman and Butler. When Tillman said "If you deny the southern people and those cities mentioned in the amendment this fast train, you delay the mails from twelve to fourteen hours to the great injury of ten or twelve states." Butler had no answer. At one time it seemed that he would cast the only vote against the appropriation. The fine Italian hand of the Seaboard Air Line was observed in the opposition.

THE APPROACHING INAUGURATION.

Will surpass all preceding ceremonies of that kind in elaborateness of decoration and completeness of minor appointments. Nothing but a rain or snow storm can prevent the most imposing pageant on the 4th ever witnessed in this country. The military display will not be so pronounced as on previous occasions. This, it is understood, is Mr. McKinley's wish. The Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey state troops will not be in the line of march. The great mob which took possession of the city four years ago is not expected. Jamming and crowding cannot entirely be avoided, but reasonable accommodations will be afforded all visitors.

The inauguration of the new President is a profoundly impressive event at this time. Not since the inauguration of Lincoln in 1861 has such deep interest been manifested in the inauguration of a President.

McKinley confronts a condition almost as serious as the peril that menaced the country in 1861. There is no such fear of civil war. The country is at peace, but it has suffered nearly as much material harm as if it had been at war with a hostile nation. To gratify the theories of a clique and satisfy the whim of a President a revenue policy was adopted four years ago which has brought disaster to nearly every industry, has impoverished hundreds of thousands of people and made the country poorer by hundreds of millions of dollars. There has been no bloodshed, but tears have been wrung from thousands by the privations they have been compelled to endure. It will take more than a day to overcome the effects of four years of Democratic incompetency and mismanagement. The appalling losses the country has sustained on this account cannot be repaired in a week. The people have learned a hard lesson during the past four disastrons years and it impresses itself indelibly on their memories. They now look for a clean, practical, energetic, dignified, commonsense, American administration of public affairs, and they will get it.

Pending the debate on the sundry civil bill yesterday the Senate, by resolution, made an emphatic protest against the river and harbor items in the bill. The resolution is a vindication of Representative Pearson's opposition to the House bill. If the objectionable items are not eliminated in conference all the chances point to a presidential veto. Writing about this feature of the bill, Dimock & Co.'s (New York) current weekly letter says:

"If Diogenes was in Washington today he would drop his lantern at sight of Representative Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina. Faithful among the faithless, Mr. Pearson denounced the sundry civil appropriation bill, and so exposed its unmistakable corruption, that a vote for that bill should be a passport to political perdition. "When responsibility is divided, conscience is subdivided," and a man who in private life would probably hesitate to steal, in their representative capacity as congressmen deliberately misappropriate the money of the people which they hold in trust. Congress has done much to dignify the memory of Ali Baba and his associates."

Mrs. Representative Pearson and children arrived yesterday from Richmond and are the guests during inauguration week, of Hon. J. L. M. Curry.

RIOT IN KNOXVILLE.

Grew out of Differences Between Street Railroads and City Council.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 1.—A small sized riot occurred on the streets of Knoxville early this morning, in which one man was killed and a dozen or more hurt. The trouble grew out of the pending street railway litigation. Two rival street car companies want to occupy the same street. The Knoxville street railway has occupied the street for several years. The Citizens' railway, a new corporation, wants to parallel their tracks, but the city council refuses to give them right of way. Early this morning the latter company put 200 men to work laying tracks. The city authorities stopped the work under the ordinance that the streets shall not be dug up during the winter months. The Citizens' railway people claim that they have an injuction from the United States court restraining the city from interfering. The police were ordered to arrest the laborers and as fast as the men were arrested they gave bond and went back to work. The police became powerless and the fire department was called out to disperse the crowd with water. When this was attempted a negro tried to cut the hose, but was prevented by Chief McIntosh, whereupon another negro struck the chief with a club. Lieut. Hood shot the negro and this enraged the crowd. The entire police force was arrested by the sheriff and his deputies and the laborers put back to work. Later an injunction was issued by Circuit Judge Sneed restraining the company from tearing up the streets. This stopped the matter temporarily.

Mayor Heiskell appealed to the mob to disperse, but he was hooted down. Excitement runs high. The latest move made is the arrest of all the Citizens' railway officials for inciting riot. All the city officials from chairman of the board of public works down to firemen are under arrest.

True Bill Found.

A true bill has been found against Mr. J. L. Graham, Superintendent Mebane's clerk, for arson by the grand jury at Newton, N. C.

Last night Mr. Graham was seen by a reporter of The Tribune in regard to the matter. Mr. Graham said: "I am gratified that a true bill has been found because there will now be a full and thorough investigation of the matter. It is a good indication of the malice which exists among the prosecutors that the matter was not intrusted to the Solicitor of the district, but a council from Statesville was brought to Newton to lobby, as it were, to have the grand jury to find a true bill. I have no fear of the result, as there was not even sufficient evidence before the magistrate to bind me over to the court. It is a prosecution for humiliation and not for conviction."

The "The Three Friends" Again Seized.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The Supreme court of the United States today in the case of the Cuban filibustering steamer Three Friends reversed the judgment of the court for the southern district of Florida and directed the court to resume control of the vessel, which was released on bond and stipulation. The opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller and it sustained the contention of the government as set up by Attorney General Harmon to the fullest extent.

Justice Harlan dissented from some of the conclusions of the court, saying that the opinion of the judge who tried the case below exactly expressed his views.

Crushed it an Avalanche.

Berne, March 1.—The left wing of the great monastery of St. Bernard has been demolished by an avalanche. Fortunately, no lives were lost nor was any one seriously injured, but the monks occupying the monastery were in serious danger for some time before their safety was assured. When the great masses of snow and ice descended upon the building the occupants took refuge in the part of the building which remained intact and from there were able to dig a tunnel under the snow, through which they crawled. Most of them were severely frost bitten.

The Pope's 87th Birthday.

Rome, March 1.—The Pope gave a reception today to the cardinals, who waited upon his holiness to congratulate him upon the 87th anniversary of his birth, which occurs tomorrow, March 2. In response to the congratulations of the members of the Sacred College the Pope delivered an address, in which he discoursed upon the condition of the church and emphasized the necessity of deciding without delay the questions affecting the Anglican ordinations and thus put an end to further polemics on the subject.

The Flood Receding.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1.—The river is falling steadily. At 8 o'clock this morning it had reached 56 feet 3 inches. Business at the public landing was resumed this morning and the work of clearing up will begin tomorrow. Several weeks will elapse before the actual loss caused by the high water can be estimated. The stock of merchandise in many instances is partially or totally lost, while the damage to the walls and foundations of buildings cannot yet be ascertained.

Weyler Didn't Resign.

Havana, March 1.—The reports which have been in circulation here and have been cabled abroad that Gen. Weyler has resigned the governorship of Cuba because the government at Madrid had not consulted with him concerning the release of Julio Sanguilly are absolutely and entirely without foundation.

Plate Glass Works Destroyed.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—A special from Alexandria, Ind., to the Scripps-McRae Press association says the American Plate Glass factory at that place was totaly destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will reach $200,000, partially insured.

THE CRETAN QUESTION

The Powers are Still Playing for Position.

PUBLIC OPINION FULLY AROUSED

HOLDING IN CHECK THE CROWNED "DOGS OF WAR."

Nothing but Absolute Autonomy for Crete will be Accepted by Liberty-Loving People—Russia and Great Britain.

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London, March 1.—The Greco-Cretan situation is, in its larger aspect, less hopeful. The announcement of the agreement of the Powers for its final settlement was, to say the least, premature. There exists at the present moment serious irritation between Russia and Great Britain, which has provoked the former power to adopt an attitude that can hardly be described in a mild- pretend to know the exact cause of the trouble. It was discussed at a hastily summoned meeting of the British Cabinet this afternoon, with what result it, of course, is impossible to say. A singular semi-official Communique from St. Petersburg is published to-day in which it is set forth "in the event of Greece, with blind apprehension of her own advantage, offering further opposition to the well-meant advice of Russia and of the Powers in alliance with her, of creating difficulties, or in the event of her allowing herself to be encouraged in her present attitude by self-seeking friends, perhaps on the false supposition of lack of unanimity among the great Powers because one or the other powers did not support, at the outset, the proposals of Russia, who is in perfect agreement with Germany and France, Russia, in such an emergency, is determined upon her course of action. Conscious of her unity with France and of her absolute agreement with Germany, and also with Austria, even if isolated Powers should not associate themselves in the steps she is resolved to take, Russia will be in a position at any rate not to allow the peace of Europe to be endangered by events in Crete."

This is the tone which Russia has not adopted towards any power within living memory. England, of course, is the country meant, and the words employed suggest some exceedingly grave suspicions. It may be, however, that this language was used in the interval between the reception of Lord Salisbury's note saying, in effect, that England would do nothing in regard to Greece until the fate of Crete was decided, and before England had notified her acceptance of Russia's proposal for solving the difficulty.

That proposal, although agreed to in principle by the six Powers, will not be enforced in the form interpreted by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords on Thursday. Neither England nor Italy nor France will fire a gun to drive the Greeks from Crete in order that the island be delivered to Turkish troops for "police."

Every dispatch received from Greece and Crete makes it perfectly clear that such an arrangement would never be submitted to. In fact, the reply of Greece to Lord Salisbury's discouraging speech Thursday night, has been a summons to two more divisions of reserves to mobilize. Nothing but absolute autonomy for Crete will be accepted by public opinion in this country, and Lord Salisbury is fully aware of this fact by this time. His unfortunate allusion to the use of Turkish troops as police in Crete has added much to the popular indignation. Public anger is slow to kindle in England. Cause and effect in this, as in all things else, are so parted by a wider interval than in almost any other country. Public opinion is fully aroused now. It did not need another of William Watson's lyrics and a series of Gladstone notes to inflame it. Watson's lyrics are sufficiently savage. This is one of his verses addressed to Greece:

"Who are these would bind thy hands,
Knaves and dastards none beside;
All the just in all the lands
Hail thee blest and sanctified.
Curst, who would thy triumph mar,
Be he Kaiser, be he Czar."

London, March 1.—The news has not been received of the reception of the note or ultimatum from the Powers to Greece, but it is generally expected that it will be sent to-day. Its terms and the number of signatures it has will signify much. There is no real reason, however, for thinking the Greek government will change its attitude or its purpose in response to a demand on the lines of Lord Salisbury's speech. All accounts agree that it is not within the power of the King or Government of Greece to change its policy at such bidding. Quite aside, therefrom, the question of unanimity of the Powers, the situation is still one of the greatest difficulty. The financial side of the situation just now is interesting. It is possible to insuree almost anything in London, and a great many persons to whose ventures war would be dangerous have been taking policies against such a contingency at Lloyd's during the past few days.

An Englishman who passed through Salonica at the beginning of this week writes that nobody seeing the Turkish recruits arriving there would suppose they would be able to make much of a fight against the well-fed and well-clothed Great soldiers. The newly-mobilized redifs in particular who have been called from their homes and families for one-third time within twelve months, are ragged, hungry-looking and depressed. Many of them have served since the beginning of last year in Armenia and Crete, but they have not received a single piastre of the pay due them, and are not likely to get anything but hard knocks in the coming campaign if, indeed, there is to be a war.

The Porte has announced blithely its intention to put a hundred and ten thousand men on the Thessalian frontier, but so far, it has been able to obtain only funds enough to equip and transport five-tenths for that purpose.

England is the last place in which one would expect to find any criticism of the United States for failure to protect its citizens in Cuba, and yet even the London Times comments on the weakness of the American government in this respect. The Havana correspondent of that journal cables:

"There is much comment by all classes on the fact that the United States government make no strong efforts to secure protection for the lives and property of American citizens."

This and other independent testimony to the weakness of the American attitude in the face of gross outrage and indignities by the Spanish authorities is arousing deep feeling among the Americans in Europe.

Building Crashes to Ruins.

Cincinnati, March 1.—The first fatality attending the high water occurred at 4-15 o'clock this afternoon. Three of the floors of the five-story stone front warehouse on Front street near Vine, owned by Hinkle, Wilson & Kreis, wholesale grocers, caved in at that hour. The building is surrounded with several feet of water. About 1,000 barrels of sugar went down with the wreck, which carried with it several men. All of the front and rear walls and part of the side walls are still standing. Eleven men were at work in the building, but all escaped serious injury by jumping from windows into the water, except Jacob Schmalbach, aged fifty, of Covington, Ky., who is missing, and doubtless crushed to death under the ruins. On account of the danger from the tottering walls and the surrounding flood, it is impossible to search for the body. Mike Coleman, another of the men, was struck on the head by a falling joist. Mr. Wilson, one of the proprietors, was in the front of the building when the collapse came, and was thrown into the cellar. He was not struck by any of the debris, and succeeding in smimming to safety. The high waters doubtless weakened the foundations and let the floors down. The loss is about $55,000.

Loses his Life to Save his Father.

Galveston, Tex., March 1.—Paul L. Lefevre made an heroic and successful effort to save the life of his father this morning, but lost his own. Eugene Lefevre & Son, carpenters, were engaged in moving an old building, but their progress was obstructed by wires. Eugene Lefevre, who was standing on top of the building, grasped one of the wires with both hands in an effort to raise it to the top of the house. Instantly he was paralyzed, blue flashes of electricity flew from his body, his hands were smoking, and the smell of burning flesh made the lookers-on turn sick. Paul, who was on the roof with his father, sprang to him and tore him loose. As his father fell on the roof, his life was saved; the son fell upon the wires and his life was sacrificed, although every effort was made to save him. The young man was twenty-three years of age. The elder Lefevre's hands were fearfully burned, and his escape from death was miraculous and was due to the bravery of his son.

Venezuelan Treaty Signed.

Washington, March 1.—At the British Embassy at noon Saturday, the Spanish draft of the Ango-Venezuelan treaty was signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade, and that document is finally ready for submission to the Venezuelan Congress, conforming to the Constitutional provision of being in the language of that country. Not until this morning did Sir Julian receive Lord Salisbury's cabled authority to sign the translated copy, and upon being notified, Senor Andrades waived all the formalities of going to neutral ground at the State Department, and accompanied by Secretary Ponte, of his legation, at once drove to the British Embassy, where the signatures and seals were affixed. Lord Salisbury suggested no change in the document, and after signing it Senor Andrade cabled his government at Caracas of the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

Self-Confessed Murderer.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—A special from Gainesville, Ga., to the Evening Constitution says that Grady Reynolds has made a full confession of the murder of M. C. Hunt. The latter had $2,100 in cash, and Reynolds and Bud Brooks plotted to kill and rob him.

Reynolds enticed him in the country, and the three men went hunting. Hunt had the only gun. Brooks borrowed it to shoot a bird, and struck Hunt from behind with it. They robbed Hunt, and then Brooks got an axe and cut him to pieces. Reynolds is in jail at Gainesville. Brooks has not been arrested, but he has been seen near Rutledge, Ga.

Reynolds says that Brooks got all the money.

Small Pox in Ha ana.

Charlotte, N. C., March 1.—Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, Past Assistant Surgeon, was in the city tonight en route to Washington from Havana, where he had been sent to inspect quarantine conditions and he will report at once to Surgeon General Wyman. There are 5,000 cases of small pox in Havana. There were 150 deaths last week.

Dr. Kinyoun met all the newspaper correspondents in Cuba. A. C. Akers, of the London Times, one of the most accurate and best posted, thinks the Spaniards are whipped. The correspondent of El Liberal has telegraphed his paper at Madrid that Gomez can indefinitely prolong the war.

Accused of Dishonesty.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Charles W. Joiner, formerly an employee of the city's sanitary department, has preferred charges against the head of the department.

Thomas E. Veal Joiner charges that Veal's buying and selling for the city were dishonest, and that he used the city's supplies for his own personal livestock. Joiner also says that Veal made employees rent houses from him or from friends, among others a woman.

Charged With Perjury.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—W. J. Mallard, manager of the Manufacturer's Mutual Insurance Company, charges Frank Crapp with perjury in applying for a receiver for the insurance company. Crapp will be arrested.

Judge Lumpkin did not appoint a receiver for the company to-day, and will hear further argument on the petition March 6th.

Clothing House Closed.

Chicago, March 1.—The big retail clothing and men's furnishing house of Willoughby, Hill & Company, was closed by the sheriff this morning. Judgment by confession was entered by the firm in favor of the Fort Dearborn National Bank for $81,611.

Edward B. McKey was appointed receiver.

The firm is alleged to owe $200,000 with assets to the amount of $160,000.

LOUISVILLE ALDERMEN

Indicted on Charges from Gambling to Bank Wrecking.

Louisville, Ky., March 1.—The Circuit Court grand jury returned indictments Saturday against J. M. McKnight, President of the German National Bank; Sterling B. Edmunds, politician, and Alderman R. E. King, C. J. Jenne, John E. Leatherman, R. O. Breur, N. J. Frick and F. A. Britt, members of the combine known as the "Big Seven." The other member, Alderman J. W. Reeder, escaped by turning State's evidence. One indictment charges all with conspiracy to defraud the public. Alderman F. A. Britt was also indicted for receiving a bribe of $2,000 from President McKnight, of the German National Bank, and an indictment was returned against McKnight for bribing Britt. The joint indictment against McKnight, Britt and the six aldermen charged that they combined with Alderman J. W. Reeder and other "wicked and corrupt" persons, to pass laws which would procure the sale of the Louisville Water Works, whereby they would make one million dollars for themselves. The grand jury declined to indict Mayor George D. Todd on the charge of bribing members of the city council to secure his election.

All the indicted persons are already under bonds for charges running all the way from operating gambling houses to wrecking a national bank. King is President of the Board of Aldermen and was Mayor of the city for two months, after the death of Mayor Tyler.

The second count charges the defendants with entering into an unlawful agreement to elect certain persons to the office and pass measures to enrich themselves at the expense of the public. Count three: charges King, Jenne, Leatherman, Breur, Frick, Britt and Edmunds with conspiring to pass a tobacco inspection ordinance which would bring them in $50,000 a year in fees. The other counts are covered in the bribery charges.

One Hun red Moslems Killed.

London, March 1.—The Sunday Sun has a dispatch from Athens saying that one hundred Moslems were killed in a battle that occurred yesterday near Retimo. The dispatches add that the Moslems retreated, leaving the Christians masters of the field.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign Writer
Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

Metropolitan Opera House,
George D. Meares, Manager.

One week, commencing Monday, March 1, Engagement of the Peerless Repertoire Star,

MISS FLOY CROWELL,

Supported by her own Superb Company under the direction of Armitage & Fitzpatrick in the following carefully selected repertoire:

Monday, "Molly Bawn;" Tuesday, "La Belle Russe;" Wednesday, "A Fatal Error;" Thursday, "The Circus Girl;" Friday, "The Tennessee Heiress;" Saturday, "A Scrap of Paper;" Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

Enequalled Cast!
Clever Specialties!
Crowded Houses Everywhere!

Evening Prices 10, 20, 30 cents; Matinee Prices, 10, 20 cents.

Ladies' tickets for Monday night can be procured at King's Drug Store. Sale opens Friday.

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THE INAUGURATION
—OF—
McKINLEY and HOBART
—AT—
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1897
Only $9.65 for the Round Trip

Tickets on sale from all points March 1st, 2nd and 3d.

For further particulars call on or write
THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. Green, Gen. Supt.; J. M. Culp, Traffic Manager; W. A. Turk, G. P. A.

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Every man and woman to write to the Capital City Marble and Granite Works for price list and designs. You can save fifteen per cent. of the money you would have to pay other dealers by being your own agent and buying monuments direct from me. All work guaranteed and freight prepaid to nearest station. Write for prices to E. T. MARKS, Manager, 105 W. Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

A. G. BAUER,
Architect and Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,
Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.
East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Public Printing.

Under section three of chapter twenty of the Public Laws of the State of North Carolina for 1895, the Joint Committee on Printing and Binding of the General Assembly of North Carolina, advertise for thirty days from date for proposals for the public printing and binding for the State, for two years from and including the first day of July, 1897, to and including the 30th day of June, 1899.

Printed forms of proposals for printing and binding, showing the class of work to be contracted for, &c., will be furnished free of charge upon application to the chairman of the Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee reserve the right to reject all bids, if they believe it to be to the interest of the State so to do.

This January 29th, 1897.

For the committee:
JOHN A. RAMSAY,
Chairman, &c.
JAMES H. CATHEY, Secretary.

Do You Want Any Of These? They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

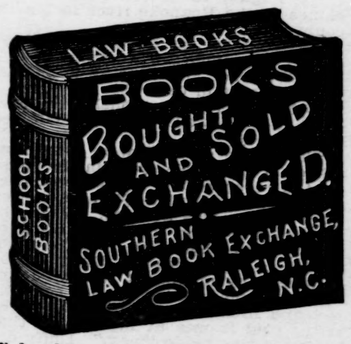
Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD



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AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

All kinds of Books bought, sold and exchanged, especially School and Law Books.
We furnish them at prices lower than Northern houses, and in much less time.
Our's is the largest stock of Law and School Books, Stationery, School and General Office Supplies, and we occupy the largest and oldest book-store in the State.
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Is the name of a wall finish that is superior in every respect to Kalsomine, Alabastine and other preparations for walls.

It will go further and last longer, will not flake. Sold only by

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THE
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WILL GO ON BONDS
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Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

Do You Need Anything in Glassware or Crockery?

If so the Lyon Racket Store is the place to buy it. They are selling all kind of Glassware and Crockery at a reduced price, and will continue to do so for the next twenty days to give all a chance to buy at the lowest price. Such thing of the same value never was offered by us or any house in the State. Below see prices:

Decorative Lamps	$1 98
Decorative Lamps	2 00
Decorative Lamps	98
Decorative Lamps	68
Decorative Night Lamps	34
Plain Glass Lamps	22
Plain Glass Lamps	25
Plain Glass Lamps	34
Decorative Glass Water Sets	1 44
Decorative China Cake Plates	34
Decorative China Cake Plates	24
Glass Pitchers	24
Glass Pitchers	48
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	72
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	94
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	1 24
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	1 47
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	1 68
Cups and Saucers, per set	25
Cups and Saucers, per set	38
Cups and Saucers, per set	47
Cups and Saucers, per set	78
Dinner Plates	54
Dinner Plates	47
Dinner Plates	87

and various different kinds of Glassware and Crockery too numerous to mention. If you need anything of the kind it will pay you to come around and see us. We would be pleased to show you our stock, as it will convince you that we sell cheaper for cash than any other house in the State. Yours to please,

LYON RACKET STORE.
16 E. MARTIN ST., RALEIGH.

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Seed Potatoes

To arrive in the next day or two.

Early Rose Potatoes,
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For **COAL,** All Best Varieties
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WOOD, Pine and Oak, Any Length,
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'97
WE TELL YOU
Good News today, Our Line of
Crescent Bicycles
Are in, they are beauties. The only Bicycle Factory that ever shipped a solid Train Load of 16 Cars of Bicycles from any factory in one shipment. This shows their great popularity.
Men's Wheels $50.00 to $75.00. Ladies's Wheels $50.00. Boys' and Girls' Wheels $30.00 to $40.00. Crescents have been tried here 3 years. Buy of a Dealer you know, and who backs his sales with a good Solid Guarantee.
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RALEIGH, N. C.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
"THE PEACE MAKERS"

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH
should read the
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" one month	75
Daily and Sunday, one year	7 80
" " " six months	3 90
" " " three months	1 95
" " " one month	65
Sunday, one year	2 50
" six months	1 25
" three months	65
" one month	20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

GENS. LEE AND JACKSON'S

PORTRAITS GENEROUSLY LOANED BY MR. ROUSS FOR THE

Woman's Exposition--Something Concerning Charlotte and Mecklenburg County--Non-Partisan Legislation the Best.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., March 1.—Rouss, the department-store man, of New York, has written the lady managers of the Woman's Exposition that he will cheerfully loan them his celebrated portraits of Lee and Jackson.

As announced in this correspondence on Thursday, the Henry-Police bill had unsettled Charlotte, and through the persuasion of the Mayor, several parties went to Raleigh to urge members of the Assembly to down it. A paper yesterday afternoon printed "that neither (the convict road nor police bill) of these pernicious measures is likely to pass." Is it not strange that parties so wide apart in policy as the Rep.-Pop. and the Democratic could be moved to oppose measures which their policies demanded. In other words, isn't it funny that Democrats should visit Raleigh with the view of killing Republican bills when supported by Populists? If the Republicans have been honest in their charge that Charlotte and Mecklenburg county "monkied" them out of a fair "vote," then they should be consistent in trying to legislate for honest elections and contributing methods. If on the other hand, the charge is simply partisan, and without foundation, it were well to undo the injustice by avoiding laws seemingly aimed at one class of persons who are entitled to an honest opinion and should be protected in their rights to hold it. No benefit can accrue to either side, in legislating to please hot-headed partisans, and the sooner such a course is abandoned the better for all. But it is seemingly unwise in the Democrats sending extremists to the capitol to have "party measures" set aside. The presence of such men frequently produce the worst results by reviving the bitterness of the latest campaign, and driving opponents to party desperation. Unobtrusive men would the better to represent conservatism and influence legislation of a temperate character. South Carolina and Mississippi are illustrations of a party's going mad. In both of those States there have been class legislation to such an extent that Republicans in all other States endeavor to force the same infamous measures to right the wrongs done in those hot-headed sections. If they are wrong there, so they are wrong here, and the Republican party of North Carolina must rise above such extremes if it would perpetuate itself. The Tribune as the "People's paper," has advocated justice in this direction, and for that, it is rightfully christened as an exponent of public opinion.

A Populist Talks.

Jackson, N. C., March 1. 1897.

To Editor Tribune,

Raleigh, N. C.:

Sir:—As interesting reading never comes amiss, I ask space in your most valuable paper to give to its readers some facts that have recently occurred in Northampton county.

There is a small paper published in this county called "Patron and Gleaner," by A. J. Conner. He claims that his paper is neutral as to political matters. On or about the 14th of January last, Mr. T. C. Parker, one of Northampton's noble citizens, who, two years ago stumped the county for a seat in the Legislature, against Mr. R. B. Peebles, attorney-at-law, known as Captain Peebles, in "Bullpen" times, and was routed out. It was conceded by all the Republicans, Populists, and many honest thinking Democrats, as well, that Mr. Parker received a large majority. An article headed "County Affairs," showing matters and stating facts as they existed in his county Mr. Conner published said article, saying that he saw no harm in it, but criticised and opened the article for discussion, and by endeavoring to show Mr. Parker was mistaken in some of these facts. Mr. Parker charged that his county was still under the rule of the "Old ring," though the law had put the county government in the hands of the majority, declaring that Northampton was now in the hands of three Democrats, to-wit: Two county commissioners and the Superintendent of the Home of the Aged and Infirm.

These facts are undenied. There were two Democrats put upon the board, by the opposite party, and a Democrat put at the Poor-house. One of these Democrats was made chairman of the Board of Commissioners. Mr. Parker asked if a Democrat was ever known to give a Republican or Populist any position whatever. Mr. Conner says that a one-legged Democrat was put out of the home of the Aged and Infirm, and a Populist put in his place, and that the collecting of the taxes in Jackson township was given to a Populist. Now the facts are these: The one-legged Democrat was put out from the Poor-house for charges preferred against him other than political. He was put there by a Democratic Board of County Commissioners, and was put out by a Democratic Board of County Commissioners. The man who superceded this Democrat says that he never voted other than a Democratic ticket in his life before he was put at the Poor-house, but very soon after, he was converted to a different faith of that of the old ring and he was very soon put out of office.

The tax-collector, it is said, claimed to be a Populist, but never failed to vote the Democratic ticket before the last election. He never had any trouble in getting said position until he declared himself a Populist, then he was heard to say, it was a hard fight for him to get his office. Mr. Conner said that his changes were not mentioned in the spirit of criticism, but simply to correct history.

These men spoken of are all living witnesses, and can speak for themselves as to Mr. Parker's statement. A person who signs his name "Subscriber," but as Mr. Parker says, "One Levy Outland, by name," wrote an article which he supposed to be a reply to Mr. Parker's article. Said article of Mr. Outland's, was grasped by the editor of the Patron and Gleanor as drowning people grasp at straws, who published it without comment or criticism, hoping that Outland had placed upon the head of Mr. Parker that revenge, which he, in his honest soul believed was justly deserving. The fact is this: Levy Outland did not cover a single point in Mr. Parker's article as by reply, and no one else has attempted to do so. Outland went forward, making personal charges against Mr. Parker in a very ungentlemanly manner, using language that would do no one but a hireling of the old ring under the name of Republican.

This man Outland opened a gap, and Mr. Parker walked in, and in a very decent way, showed up a little dirty work of Outland's.

Mr. Parker forwarded his article to the editor of the Patron and Gleaner, asking its publication, which he refuses to publish. On Monday, February 15th Mr. Parker saw the editor of said paper in Jackson; asked him if he was going to publish his article. Mr. Conner said no. Mr. Parker asked for an explanation to his objection. Conner told him the article was rough on himself and Mr. Outland. Mr. Parker told him that he had treated the matter with great leniency. Mr. Parker insisted on the publication. Conner said, if Mr. Parker would allow him to change the word "sharper," in reference to himself, that he would publish the article. Mr. Parker then agreed that Conner might use the word "skilled" in its place. Conner said his Democratic friends had advised him to publish the article. Another week has passed and still the article is withheld.

Now this man Conner gave notice sometime ago that the columns of the Patron and Gleanor were opened to all political parties for a free discussion of their views, and as he published Mr. Parker's first article; in justice to Mr. Parker, he ought to publish his reply to Outland's letter.

A large number of Northampton people are very anxious to see this reply, as so much has been said about it. He (Conner) does not desist in publishing false charges weekly against Mr. Parker, yet he won't let him defend himself through the columns of his paper.

There are many unscrupulous ex-members of the old ring who hate to give up their practice—viz.: Making false charges.

A POPULIST

Come Seven, Come 'Leven.

New York Press.

Theosophy is full of queerities. At the laying of the cornerstone of the new California College, which is to find all the lost mysteries of antiquity, Mrs. Tingley "uttered mystic words," and chanted in Sanskirt. Why is this, wherefor? What were those "mystic words?" Did she softly intone "Come seven, come 'leven," as she poured the oil and wine, or did she concentrate the beneficent astrals of the Thibetan Ooftie-Goofties in a low-murmured "eeny, meeny, miney, mo?" Alas, our knowledge of the occult is so fleeting that we could not have told that mystic Sanskrit chant from Pennsylvania Dutch or a Pell street laundry ticket!

What did This Postal Card Mean?

Washington Post.

The agitation over saloons at the Capitol has stirred some people among the masses of California. A postal address to "Senator H. M. Teller, the White House, Washington, D. C.," was received by that gentleman yesterday. It reads: "Most Honorable Senator, As you are on the committee for the removing saloons and dens of vice from our Nation's Capitol, we pray that you will do your best to remove the Black Plague from the White House." That was all the postal said. It was signed by but one citizen, who did not give his address or the date of writing. The postmark was from a California city.

A Good Paper is a Good Hitching-Post.

J. A. Porter, who has been selected as private secretary by McKinley, announces that his paper, the Hartford Post, will not be an Administration organ, and now his fellow-citizens are wondering whether he intends to turn it over to the city as a hitching post for the public, or will keep it as something to tie to in case he gets turned adrift.

Hill in Training to Drown his Grief.

San Francisco Examiner.

Senator Hill is not a drinking man, but from the valiant fight he made for retention of the Capitol bar suspicion arises that his sorrow is reaching a stage where its drowning many become a necessity.

Elon College News.

Elon College, N. C., March 1.—Prof. E. L. Moffit, of Raleigh, has been visiting us a few days during the past week. We are always glad to see Prof. M. in our town. He once so successfully filled the Chair in Modern English at this place, that he gained the universal admiration of those whom he taught. And may we ever give him our aid, for he is engaged in the Christian work. He has for a few years been editor of the Christian Sun, and has filled its columns with good Christian advice.

Dr. J. V. Newman preached a very good sermon Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. He keeps his hearers' minds feeding upon heavenly things, as they imbibe the truths presented.

Miss Moring, Mrs. J. O Atkinson and Messrs. Johnson and Bland sang a very beautiful quartette

There is nothing that can harmonize the soul of man with that great soul of God as music can.

Prof. Lawrence, Professor of English, conducted the missionary meeting Sunday night, His talk was very much enjoyed by all who heard him.

J. M. R.

Schineer Wins the Race.

Chicago, March 1.—Prof. Schineer, the Bohemian, and a resident of this city, won the six days' bicycle race at Tattersalls, which ended Saturday night at 10:05 o'clock. The final contestants and the distance they covered were as follows:

Schiner, 1,788 miles 4 laps.
Miller, 1,764 miles, 1 lap.
Ashinger, 1,727 miles.
Lawson, 1,707 miles, 1 lap.
Hanson, 1,603 miles, 3 laps.
Iliff, 461 miles.

At the time set for the finish all lined up in front of Fred. Gerlach, of the L. A. W., and received their prizes in gold from two ladies. All of them had the appearance of victims of consumption in various stages of the disease, except that the vitality in their eyes resembled that in dead fish. They were pitied as much as applauded. It is claimed that Schiner rested thirteen hours out of the 142.

Revival in Business.

Providence, March 1.—The Providence National and River Side Mills, two of the largest woolen mills in this section, and operated at Olneyville, will start Monday morning to run fifty hours a week. The Providence National Mills have been running forty hours and the River Side forty-five per week in the past six months.

The Greene and Daniels Mill and the Farewell worsted mill resume full time on Monday.

ASHEVILLE DISPENSARY BILL

A MEASURE ENDORSED BY REPUBLICANS IN GENERAL.

Opponents of the Measure Should Feel the Public Pulse Before they Cast Their Vote.

Editor Tribune:

Asheville, N. C., March 1.—The all-absorbing topic here is the Dispensary Bill for Buncombe county. The Republican party of this county stands pledged to allow the people to vote on the question of the sale of whisky in this city. The Republicans, almost to a man, favor the passage of the Candler Bill by the Senate. They feel that but for the appeal made to the temperance sentiment of the county, both in 1894 and 1896, they would have been defeated at the polls. The proposition to allow the people of the county to settle this question of the sale of liquor in this city, is as much local Republican doctrine, as is protection—one of the cardinal principles of the National party.

Our Representatives, Col. Lusk and Mr. Candler, and our Senators, Major Rollins and Mr. Smothers, were all elected with the distinct and universal understanding that the right to settle the question should be delegated to the qualified voters at the ballot-box; and the Republicans of the county now demand that this understanding be carried out in good faith. Col. Lusk and Mr. Candler have done their duty. If either of our Senators contemplate voting against this bill, or in any way throwing obstacles in the way of its passage by the Senate, he would better take a trip home, and feel the Republican pulse before doing so. Perhaps either of them has the power to drag the bill down to defeat, but let him be advised before he does so that he drags himself down with it. These are plain words, but they are as true as they are plain. Republicans hold that the integrity of their party is involved in this bill.

The opponets of the bill here, who are made up of saloon-keepers and Democrats, are relying on Major Rollins to defeat the measure. Just what authority they have for thus talking, no one seems to know; but these rumors have roused Republicans all over the county.

The Waynesville Republicans are to hold a meeting to-night to urge Major Rollins to redeem the pledge of his party—the pledge on which he was elected. The Gazette, of this city, is fighting the bill, complimenting Major Rollins, and asking him to defeat it in the Senate. This reminds one of the story of the devil trying to tempt the Son of Man. If the Gazette can succeed in getting Major Rollins to defeat the bill, it will have consigned him—one of Buncombe's most popular Republicans—to his political grave, from which he cannot resurrect himself in a decade; and it will then be in a position to denounce the Republicans of this county as a set of hypocrites and liars, because they repudiated the pledges made the people. And, by the way, the Gazette did this self-same thing in the last campaign. I charged that the Republicans were hypocrites because the local option bill of two years ago was defeated in the Senate.

Nothing would please the Gazette and the Democratic politicians so well as the defeat of this bill.

Mr. Editor, tell Major Rollins, if his mind is not made up, to come home and see for himself before he takes the fatal step.

The Republicans of the county thoroughly understand that if Major Rollins will give the bill his loyal support it will pass.

It is a local measure, and will be enacted by the Senate if the Senator from Buncombe requests its passage. If the bill is defeated, though Major Rollins may vote for it, the Republicans will still hold him responsible. They will believe that he voted for it publicly and worked against it in secret. He cannot escape the responsibility of its defeat. If he gives the bill his support, it will pass, another Republican pledge will be redeemed, and the deserved popularity of Senator Rollins will go up several points among Buncombe Republicans.

C. B. ROBERTS.

Reception.

Editor Tribune.

A number of ladies gave a very enjoyable and highly entertaining reception to the colored members of the General Assembly and in honor of Dr. R. H. W. Leak. There were many distinguished personages present. Congressman Geo. H. White, Hon. J. C. Dancy, Hon. W. H. Quick, Dr. M. W. Allston, Dr. A. W. Moore, Prof. J. T. Williams, Prof. G. C. Scurlock, C. D. Traddle, S. A. Blount, Hon. T. L. Taylor, G. A. Mebane, Prof. J. B. Dubley, Prof. S. G. Adkins, Ex-Congressman Henry P. Cheatham, Prof. Frank Battle, Rev. Melton, S. G. Newsome, Hon. J. H. Williamson, W. H. Peace, and many others of favorable mention. The exercises of the evening consisted of short speeches. The toast master, Dr. L. A. Scruggs, spoke high words of commendation of the ladies, who spared neither pains or patience to make this one of the most enjoyable occasions, after which he introduced Dr. R. H. W. Leak, who spoke in his usual determined way to do whatever he could for the uplifting of his people. He said in a few short hours he would move on to Washington, view men and scenes and pass on to Canton, Ohio, the home of President-elect William McKinley. Amid deafening applause the reverend took his seat. The next speaker was the Hon. W. Lee Person, Senator from Edgecombe. He said the scene was overcoming. The distinguished guests, the beautiful ladies. The burdened table laden with choice fruits and delicacies entirely unfitted him for the appreciation which the occasion requires, but he assured them that whatsoever he could do in a representative way should meet with his unflaging zeal.

Representative Harris next spoke. The ladies received most of his painstaking loveliness of address, which was highly enjoyed. Hon. J. C. Dancy spoke a few words, which to all present seemed to have the right ring to them. The table also had its weakening influence on Mr. Dancy. All things seemed short now, even the distance to the table was shortened by short speeches. The committee on resolutions raised and reported

Whereas, in the recent struggle for political liberty and the restoring to the people the right of local self government, the people have arisen in their might and thrown from them the shackles of political serfdom and have the vantage ground of liberty, law and justice. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse the course of the following Senators and Representatives, Senators W. Lee Person and W. B. Henderson; Representatives Bryant, Dancy Rawls, Howe, Arrington, Harris, Peace and Crews, in the General Assembly, in their untiring efforts to enact into statutory law that which will conserve to the best interest of the race and the State at large.

Resolved further, That we note with pride the Hon. W. Lee Person, our able Senator whose stentorian voice rings out for the proper recognition of the negro. His convincing logic, his irrisistible power of speech, the sudden outburst of eloquence stamps him at once a wise legislator and great leader. We bespeak for him a bright future and regard him as a potent lever in the uplifting of his race.

Resolved further, That we honor the Rev. R. H. W. Leak and endorse his course he has taken for the maintainance of the principles of the grand old Republican party, and his untiring zeal and fearless manner in laboring to carry on to victory the flag of our freedom, and that we shall ever regard him as our staunch friend and leader.

Very respectfully submitted.

D. P. LANE,
WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Marion Items.

Marion, N. C., March 1.—Will Dysart aged about sixteen years, was almost instantly killed accidentally this afternoon about 5 o'clock, while engaged in a friendly scuffle with his young friend and play fellow, Frank Weaver, in the drug-store of Drs. Morphew & White. It seems that the boys got into a tussle over a piece of candy, and Weaver struck Will Dysart what appeared to be a light tap on the breast over the heart. Dysart fell, but attempted to rise as if to renew the play when he fell over, and it was seen that he was hurt, and the only words he spoke was say "lay me down."

Drs. Cheek and Morphew did all that could be done to save him, but in ten minutes he was a corpse. Will is the youngest son of Mr. J. S. Dysart, a prominent merchant, of this place.

Young Weaver is almost beside himself with grief at the fatal termination of their innocent sport, and he, as well as thme family of Mr. Dysart, have the sympathy of the entire community.

Superior Court begins to-morrow with Judge Hoke presiding. The most important criminal case to be tried is a lynching case from Mitchell county, in which a number of prominent citizens are charged with hanging All English to a "Sour Apple Tree" for murdering his wife, and throwing her body in "Toe" river. The case was removed to this place last spring, and continued at fall term.

George Williams (colored) will also be tried as accessory to the murder of —— Sargent (colored) at Old Fort on the 4th of July last.

There are fifty-three cases on the criminal docket, and about an equal number on the civil docket.

Some of the more enthusiastic of Senator Hyatt's constituents speak of drafting a letter of congratulation to be signed by his admirers and mailed for his action in the difficulty with Mr. Alexander last Friday.

Our people are pleased with the action of the Senate in adopting the Grant substitute in the railroad lease matter. They opposed the 99-year clause, but were satisfied with the remainder of the lease, and if the railroad accepts the amended time of thirty-six years, it will be all right.

M. A. N.

Bail in $50,000.

Lincoln, Neb., March 1.—Ex-State Treasurer Joseph Bartley is tonight nominally in the custody of the sheriff, with a possibility of going to jail in the event of his inability to secure bail.

Decisive action in the shortages of the ex-Treasurer aggregate half a million dollars, was taken today by Attorney General Smyth, who swore out a warrant in the county court charging him with embezzlement of State funds in the sum of $537,762. The information embraces fourteen counts.

With his attorneys, Mr. Bartley appeared in the county judges office this afternoon, where the information was read, a plea of not guilty entered and a continuance granted until next Thursday. Bail was fixed at $50,000. This he was unable to furnish and a deputy sheriff accompanied him while he endeavored to raise the amount. He was unsuccessful up to a late hour tonight.

No Chance for for the Murderers.

Green Castle, Ind., March 1.—The Rev. J. A. Lee, of Covington, Ky., confidential friend of Jackson and Walling, the convicted murderers of Pearl Bryan, arrived here this morning, with a full confession from Walling, which he wished to present to the Bryan family and have them petition Governor Bradley to commute Walling's sentence to life imprisonment. When he was half way to the Bryan homestead he was met by Fred. Bryan, who very plainly told him he would have to discontinue his mission, as the Bryan family would not consider the confession. Rev. Lee gave up his mission and returned to Cincinnati this afternoon.

Have to Stay a Year in the State.

Bismarck, N. D., March 1.—The House today passed a bill extending the period of residence from three months to one year before action for divorce can begin. The bill carried an emergency clause declaring that the State and its judiciary is scandalized and the moral standing of the State degraded by the conduct of those who come to this State for divorce purposes only.

City of Augusta Bonds.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Bids for $62,000 bonds city of Augusta 4 per cent. 30-years, were opened Saturday. The entire issue was taken and a bona fide premium paid. Bonds are to redeem maturing issue.

Down With the Lobby.

From the New York Press.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff's determination to exclude lobbyists from the floor of the Senate may be a severe shock to those political degenerates who maintain that lobbying is a legal and respectable business, but it will delight everybody else, and it will serve to strengthen the confidence or the public in our young Lieutenant-Governor.

For many years the lobby has been a disgrace to the Legislature and a reproach to those who have tolerated and encouraged it. Nothing has done more to bring some of our legislators into disrepute than their intimate association with and habitual subserviency to the lobby influence, which, through years of unopposed operations, has become one of the most powerful factors in determining legislation, appointments and nominations.

If our clear-headed Lieutenant-Governor can clip the wings of the lobby vulture he will do more for popular government and honorable legislation than has been done in many years by any presiding officer or other member of the State Senate.

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Commercial and Farmers Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

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Surplus Fund,	16,000.00
Net Undivided Profits,	8,708.47
Deposits,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

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J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, - - - - $225,000.
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Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

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THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

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Nor do we scrub
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But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897.

"WE are Goaernor; we are d—d if we aint? Aint we?"

JULE CARR'S interview in THE TRIBUNE was a corker.

THERE is one consolation. It will only last for four years.

THE Odom incident has eclipsed the Private Secretary incident.

THERE are quite a number of Russell Republicans who wish they hadn't done it.

WHAT has become of R. J. Reynolds, of Winston, and his little News and Observer pop gun?

PERHAPS the climate is not agreeing with our esteemed Governor. A jaunt to Honolulu might benefit him.

HAS too much rumination over the affairs of the State Asylums driven our esteemed and venreable Executive mad?

HOWE, Hyatt, Odom, all have fallen under the ire of our miniature edition of the Czar of Russia! Whose turn next?

"THESE are our jewels!"—Russell and Moye."

Josephus Daniels, Private Editor to His Excellency.

JUDGE (?) Walter Henry does not see any comedy in this business. With him it is high tragedy. Still he speaks in tender terms of His Excellency.

THE recording angel will blot out the oaths of certain Republican leaders when they read in the organ of our brand-new Governor his open slap at Senator Pritchard and his friends.

"MY GOD, sir; is it possible that we (we presume he meant Democrats) must go to a Republican newspaper for JUSTICE! Ex-Governor Carr and Mr. Carr had reference to THE TRIBUNE.

IT is rumored that Lieut.-Governor Reynolds is really of the opinion that Governor Russell is peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties of the high and honorable position of District Court Judge.

IT will soon be Judge Sutton. Not even the pathetic spectacle of the Demosthenic Henry daily presented in a variety of poses in the halls of the capitol have affected the heart of our rugged and austere Governor. He is sot on Sutton.

THE usual number of State papers are complaining that the Legislature is a failure, has not done anything, etc. Now that is very unkind! What do you want that body to do? Exile our Governor? Not much. He is needed here to keep our Senators in line.

"FRIENDS, Romans, Countrymen! If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now." It is rumored that His Excellency is going to decline the Eastern Judicial District Court Judgeship. This statement will carry sadness to many true Republican hearts.

WE cannot help feeling a reasonable pride when our able and up-to date Washington correspondent says THE TRIBUNE is eagerly sought upon its arrival in that city, and commending its enterprise in reaching Washington upon the same day of its publication.

TO THIS complexion have we come at last! A representative of the people, in a co-ordinate branch of the government, is assailed in a profane and bitter manner, because he does not vote as he is bidden to do! "Upon what meat hath this, our Cæsar fed, that he has grown so great?"

THE Barnes bill passed the Senate almost unanimously. That was right. The offer of Stewart Bros. to take the contract at 10 per cent. discount is a case of death-bed repentance. The "lowest bidder dodge" fooled the Legislature of 1895. It will not fool this one. With the fact staring them in the face, that the Stewart contract cost the State of North Carolina $8,000 more than the 1893 contract, legislators will accept ten per cent. offers with many grains of salt. The Barnes bill will not only cheapen, but better the work, and North Carolina money will not be sent to Richmond to pay Richmond printers either.

REPRESENTATIVE Young's bill to establish a Public Printer is a "fake measure." It creates two salaried positions, to begin with. It provides that the public printer must be an expert, skilled in his profession, but he must not be connected with any printing concern in the State. Please tell us where such a printer could be found in North Carolina. A printer, expert in his business, but he must have no business. How absurd! No member with a feather weight of brains would for one moment support such an absurd measure. Men who have been successes in life have a business. We do not know of any printers who have retired on their fortunes made in the printing business who would accept the salary of $1,500, with all the labor and responsibility incident to such an office?

D. C. MANGUM'S PAMPHLET.

We are in receipt of a 39-page biographical sketch pamphlet, of a number of the members of the Legislature of North Carolina for the session of 1897, published by D. C. Mangum, of Durham, N. C. The work is indeed creditable, typographically, mechanically and biographically, and reflects honor upon the publisher, and will, we are sure, prove satisfactory to those legislators who are therein sketched.

Mr. Mangum, by inadvertence, omitted an editorial which we gladly insert in THE TRIBUNE, which is as follows:

The Legislature of '97 compares favorably with any previous session the writer has witnessed, both in appearance and intelligence.

The questions presented for its consideration and action have been as important as any submitted to the General Assembly within the last decade.

First the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Pritchard claimed its attention and engaged considerable bitterness. The sober second thought of fair minded people who have given the matter careful study generally approves the result of the Senatorial contest on the ground that Mr. Pritchard was the undoubted choice of the Republican party, and the belief that his re-election was a part of the compact in the political alliance of the Republican and Populist parties of two years ago. The political revolution of '94, supplemented by the election of a Republican Governor and anti-Democratic State officials in '96, rendered a reorganization of most of the public institutions necessary to the end that a harmonious and successful administration might ensue. Acting on numerous precedents and the unwritten law of political parties, no fair minded citizen can complain at the changes made—especially as they were not so sudden and sweeping as have occurred in the past, when Republicans had to retire from office.

The establishment of a reformatory for youthful criminals, and the bill annulling the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railroad Company were, perhaps, the most important measures offered during the session. This latter question excited more discussion and involved greater interests than any proposed legislation since the days of reconstruction.

Hasty and severe criticisms impugning the motives of the members who voted either for or against the lease are to be regretted, and are in the opinion of the writer, unmerited.

The writer has no political prejudice to gratify, and certainly no axe to grind by thus testifying. Having been a frequent attendant at the sessions when these matters were under consideration, he is in a position to submit an unbiased opinion of the merits and demerits of the body, and such is the foregoing.

The indecorous scramble for the distribution of patronage on the part of some of the members, to the exclusion of more weighty matters they are paid to look after, is disgusting to all good men who love country and decency, and despise the ways of the "pie hunter."

D. C. MANGUM.

W. R. Henry Answers the Attack of the Charlotte Observer.

W. R. Henry circulated the following circular to the legislators at last night's session, which created considerable comment. We give publication to the same as a piece of news which we are quite sure will be read with much interest:

When I moved to Charlotte last March to practice my profession, the Democratic papers extended me no welcome, though they are disgusting in their effusions over every obscure comer who thinks as they think, and who will do as they wish. They feared me. My presence was regarded as a standing menace. They and their heelers adopted a system of political persecution intended to drive me from the city. This persecution has continued until the present. My life was threatened during the recent campaign several times by anonymous letters.

In that campaign I was Chairman of the Populist County Executive Committee and the attorney of the State Republican Executive Committee. I combined the forces and swept away a Democratic majority of sixteen hundred. I put Dr. J. B. Alexander in the Senate of North Carolina, and Dr. Craven in the House of Representatives. I afterwards had Williamson and Clanton seated in the Legislature, after exposing the political frauds and violence of certain unscrupulous Democrats in the county of Mecklenburg. Of course I have been cursed and villified.

The Populists and Republicans of Charlotte and of the county begged me to do something toward relieving them of hardships imposed by the Democratic government of Charlotte, by securing the passage of a Police Bill. I was opposed to any sweeping measure. I refused to support the first bill drawn. I told those who favored the first bill that it should not pass. I have had one introduced that in no way interferes with the taxes, finances, fire department, cemeteries, waterworks, Mayor and Board of Aldermen, City Clerk and Treasurer, Street Commissioner or schools of the city of Charlotte, but simply asks that the police force be equally divided among the three political parties, with proper safeguards as to the kind of men who are to be appointed, and begs that laborers who are members of the Populist and Republican parties shall no longer be excluded from work on the streets and other works of the city simply because they are Populists or Republicans.

The only other request is that the law of North Carolina, now upon her statute books, may apply to trials before the Mayor of Charlotte, so that one who will swear that he cannot get justice in the Mayor's Court may have his case moved.

These are all the provisions of this bill, and any man who says they are "infernal" or "infamous" purposely states what he knows to be false.

I would ask for nothing unjust. I refused to do so.

The earnestness with which the Democrats of Charlotte are antagonizing the passage of this bill, and the cowardly vituperation heaped upon me because I ask even this much for the Populists and Republicans of that section, show better than anything I could present the crying need for the bill.

The Populists and Republicans of Charlotte have sent no petitions. They are not needed. Besides, they know that if those in private employment, and in the factories of that city, were to petition for the bill, hundreds of them would be kicked out of employment by their Democratic bosses.

Every petition signed by a Democrat against this bill ought to be, in the eyes of Populists and Republicans, a petition for the bill.

At the head of the Charlotte Observer, appears these words: "J. P. Caldwell, D. A. Tompkins, Publishers."

Mr. Caldwell is known as the editor. In the Charlotte Observer of February 28, there appeared an editorial presumably written by Mr. Caldwell, denouncing me in unmeasured terms.

The editorial was based largely upon a report partly true and partly false, that appeared in the News and Observer, pretending to give a report of the consideration of the Police Bill before the Committee on Towns and Cities.

Mr. Caldwell denounces me because I ask in the name of the Populists and Republicans of Charlotte for the conservative measures mentioned in the Police Bill.

Mr. Caldwell says that "W. R. Henry is not a citizen of Charlotte; he thrust himself into it. He is a political importation for purposes of pie. He sold his birthright long ago for the hope of a mess of pottage. Having been born under an ill star, the mess has never yet been delivered."

This is all I care to say to J. P. Caldwell: Sir, when you say these things of me, you present a true picture of the Democratic feeling that prevails in your community, and emphasize the necessity for the Police Bill. The question occurs, if you and your fellows will go to this length against me, what will you do to Populists and Republicans of Charlotte, numbering, in all, about nine or ten thousand? Mr. J. P. Caldwell, when you say that I am not a citizen of Charlotte, and insinuate that I am not an honorable, law-abiding citizen of Charlotte, you leave nothing for me to do but to *brand* the brutal statements as basely false, and to say, that when you wrote these things of me you wrote a pack of infamous lies, and you knew it at the time.

Of course I cannot, after this, notice you again in print.

You say that I was born under an ill star. My dear sir, my star was sufficiently bright to light me to the victory of breaking the backbone of the Democratic party in Mecklenburg county, but it is true its beams were not strong enough to penetrate the gloom of Ransom's villainy and of Democratic perfidy.

You cannot conceal the hope that I may be again refused recognition, though endorsed by the Populist and Republican caucuses for the judgeship. For the sake of the Populists and Republicans, especially of my section, as well as for my own, I hope you, and your like, will be disappointed.

You say, "Henry aspires to be Judge. Good Lord deliver us."

If I am ever a Judge politics shall never enter my court, but every fel low who libels his fellow man, as you have libeled me, shall have cause to exclaim from the bottom of his heart, "Good Lord deliver us!"

My speech before the committee was incorrectly reported, either intentionally or unintentionally. What I did say was this, and I repeat it:

"Charlotte is the Queen City of the South, in beauty. She is the brightest jewel in North Carolina's crown. She is leaping in gladness along the pathway of progress. Her people are noble, generous, progressive and brave in everything, except politics. In politics she has the most intolerant Democracy in the universe, and, in some respects, her city government has been the most unscrupulous and oppressive on the planet, and I will call your attention to one incident that proves this When Senator Marion Butler and myself spoke in Charlotte in the fall of 1895, we were mobbed by a gang of howling Democratic devils, and not a policeman in the city raised his club or opened his mouth.

And now I would say to the Republicans and Populists of the General Assembly of North Caroliua, if you propose to stand by me and the Populists and Republicans of Mecklenburg county, support this bill. If you propose to sacrifice us to the Democrats, kill it.

Having laid the matter before the General Assembly, I have no further interest in it. Respectfully,

W. R. HENRY.

Raleigh, N. C., March 1, 1897.

THAT was a close vote on the Grant Substitute Railroad Lease bill, 60 for reference to a committee, 57 against it. Will it ever be reported? Cook, chairman, in reply to a question put to him by Dockery, replied the bill would be reported at once. With all deference to the gentleman, The Tribune doubts the statement. It is the policy of the enemies of the lease to let the Grant substitute die in committee, and to attempt to drag the question as a political issue into the next campaign. Will the Cook committee report?

Whenever you hear an average member of the Legislature rant and tear his hair over the grinding exactions of monopolies, and the money power, you may safely put him down as a demagogue talking for buncombe.

It is reported that several members of the General Assembly contemplate going to the Inaugural. Any member who leaves his post of duty at this critical juncture deserves the severest censure, and his constituents should be fully advised of his faithlessness.

Absenteeism is now nothing less than criminal negligence.

How did Representative Young get the Barnes Printing bill referred to a committee last night? That is a question that requires an answer. Most certainly the House never voted on any such reference. If there was any crookedness about it, however, the House sat down on it promptly—as by a vote of nearly two to one it was taken from the committee and placed on the calendar. Mr. Young was just a little too previous. Is Mr. Young a candidate for Public Printer?

Absenteeism is a crying evil just now. A ten cent theatrical attraction in the city kept several legislators from their duties last night. Had a certain Republican Senator been in his seat the rules of the Senate by which public business would have been greatly expedited would have been changed.

Several Republican members of the House were absent when the Substitute bill was up. Had they been attending to their duties, the Substitute would have been adopted.

We doubt it. However, we shall soon see what we shall see.

Taxation of Mortgages.

Asheville Citizen.

It is supposed that the Legislature, in providing, in the revenue bill lately introduced in the House, for the taxation of notes, mortgages, bonds, etc., did not intend to make the borrower's burden the harder to bear. The intention, doubtless, was to effect the opposite; to make wealth pay the tax so imposed, thus increasing the revenue of the State without adding to the sum total those of least financial resources must pay.

This form of taxation has repeatedly been tried in other States, and is now, in fact, a law in several of them. All experience with it, however, has been of one kind—that it imposed, in the the last resort, an intolerable, because of an additional burden on the needy borrower. The loaner will either evade the tax altogether or so shift it that, in a majority of instances, payment must be made in a lump sum by the borrower at the time the loan is secured. In the case of loans already made, they would be recalled at the earliest possible moment, and the State would suffer by the withdrawal of thousands of dollars of money needed in the transaction of business. Moreover, much capital would be driven elsewhere for investment.

This clause of the State's proposad new revenue law has been stricken out in the House, but its reinstatement is threatened. If made a law it will be found to work against the interests of a majority of the people. There is no reason for supposing that North Carolina's experience with it would be different from that of other communities, and as the law is condemned by them there is no reason existing why we should try it.

Wilmington Messenger Editorial Notes.

The Senate refused to pass the bill repealing the lease, but passed a substitute—a decided knock-out of Governor Russell.

Does the State need the office of public printer? Why? If the printing is put out to the lowest bidder, can it not be more cheaply done than by any other plan?

It will probably be a good thing done to create a State board to equalize the public taxes. Such a thing has been long needed, and it can be best done, probably, by having a competent board to do it. We say competent—not ignorant fellows, but men of practical sense, who mean to do right.

Judge Ewart is unwilling to see eastern towns like Wilmington and Newberne robbed of local self-government, the rights of freedom and free born citizens and turned over to the exceedingly tender mercies of Governor Russell's "savages." There are many other educated and intelligent Republicans who are of the same way of thinking. They are to be commended for their good sense, love of liberty and sense of prosperity and justice.

What a ridiculous fellow is that Bryan, of Chatham, a Populist of the original brand, indigo blue, madder colors, warranted not to fade. He openly declared he was against all appropriations for the maintenance of the University of North Carolina, a strictly State educational institution, made so in the last century. With this Chatham Solomon it is a great offence to see 150 youths educated who without State aid would be at home and not obtaining an education of the better kind. He fought the University in the last Legislature. He is an antediluvian specimen. North Carolina has always been afflicted with wiseacres who were opposed to all progress. They were here when the first railroad was to be erected and they will be here when Gabriel sounds his final trumpet note. There are too many "old fogies" of the Noachic flood times.

FIRE AND FREEZING WEATHER

ANOTHER BLAZE, SUSPECTED TO BE OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

If the Governor Remains Stubborn the Criminal Court May Have to be Postponed.

Wilmington, N. C., March 1.—At 2:30 this morning a fire alarm was sent in from box 34, corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets. The fire was located on Eleventh, between Campbell and Redcross streets, in a one-story building occupied by Alonzo Smith, colored. After an hour's work, during which the house adjoining, occupied by a colored woman named Parker, also caught fire, the blaze was extinguished. It is not known whether the houses were insured. Rumors to the effect that the building was fired intentionally are not scarce. The Smith house was destroyed and the other badly damaged.

Freezing weather here Saturday night. Chief of the Fire Department Martin S. Newman is still on the sick list.

Twenty nine vessels entered this port during the month of February. Twenty were American and nine were foreign.

Criminal Court should open up for business here next Monday, the 8th. If Judge Meares' successor is not appointed by that time it may have to be postponed. Sentiment here, from my point of view, is in favor of keeping faith with the Populists and appointing Hon. Walter R. Henry.

H. W. P.

WILMINGTON CHARTER BILL.

An Amendment to be Presented Voicing the Sentiments of the People.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 1.—C. P. Lockey, Esq., today sent Senators Smathers and Rollins an amendment to the bill pending in the legislature to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington. He urges them, if the bill cannot be defeated, to have the amendment adopted. The amendment provides for election by popular vote of mayor, city clerk and treasurer and city attorney. A majority of the local Republicans are evidently with Mr. Lockey in this fight.

Representatives Howe and Sutton were here Sunday. Sutton was plainly told by County Chairman Rice that Wilmington Republicans were against allowing the governor to appoint one alderman from each ward as per the bill pending.

H. W. P.

Clark's Nomination Dead in Committee—Harris Postmaster at Wilson.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Clark's nomination was not considered by the judiciary committee today. This ends it.

Harris was confirmed postmaster at Wilson. He is expected tomorrow with his bond.

The Rocky Mount nomination goes over, owing to Senator Butler's opposition.

J. B. H.

A BOLD BURGLAR.

He is Shot While Leaving the Store of Turner & Wynne.

A bold burglary was committed in this city Sunday morning. A plate glass window, a quarter of an inch thick, in the front door of Messrs. Turner & Wynn's grocery store, on the corner of Halifax and Johnson streets, was broken with an axe or club and the store entered about 3:15 a. m. This building has two store rooms, in one a grocery is conducted and in the other is the North Side drug store.

Mr. Junius Turner and Mr. Edward Birdsong occupy rooms in a house in the same yard as their store; in fact, it is only a step from this house to the back door of the two stores. About 3:30 Sunday morning Mr. Turner was awakened by the noise of falling glass. His first impression was that Mr. Birdsong had gone in the drug store to fill a prescription and had accidentally knocked over some bottles. He arose and went around the side of the building by the drug store and saw that there was no one in there, but was convinced that a noise came from the grocery. He then went back and woke Mr. Birdsong and told him some one was in his store and to let him through the drug store, so he could see. While passing through the drug store Mr. Turner fell over a chair and made a great noise, he thought, but it does not seem to have disturbed this bold thief. When he reached the sidewalk he saw a dim light in his store and heard some one in it. Mr. Birdsong joined him a little later and they waited a moment to see what the party was doing in the store. The store door was open, but the night was so dark they could only see a few steps from them. At this time a negro came from the store with a sack filled with goods. Mr. Turner ordered him to halt, but instead of stopping he started to run, when Mr. Turner tried to shoot, but his pistal snapped. When he aimed the second time he and Mr. Birdsong fired simultaneously and the man fell. He had turned the corner and started down West street towards the depot. The spot is now marked by a stain of blood fully a yard long. It was so dark him, fearing that he had confederates near. This is not likely though, as the stolen goods were found near where he fell.

The party who committed the crime has not yet been captured, but the officers are on his track. He is said to be Tom Burch, an ex-convict. He was badly wounded and a negro woman at whose house he is reported to have gone after the shooting, says he was shot in the back and neck. Mr. J. J. Rogers says as he was coming to Raleigh in his buggy early yesterday morning he met two negroes in a buggy about a mile from Carey and that one of them appeared badly wounded. It is safe to say that the officers will have their man before tonight.

Last night Deputy Sheriff Oats arrested Daniel Jones, an uncle of Burch, and placed him in jail on suspicion of being implicated in the affair.

About 2:30 Sunday morning someone, no doubt the same man, attempted to prize open the door of Mr. D. G. Conn's store on the corner of Salisbury and Jones streets. After tearing off the outside strip of the door, breaking the upper latch and pulling down the bolt at the top of the door by means of a wire, he was frightened away by the people who live over the store.

On the same night some one entered the little store of Mr. Parrish on West Edenton street and stole a few articles. This is attributed to the same man who committed the crimes on Halifax and Jones streets.

THE STATE SENATE

Large Number of Local Bills Were Passed Yesterday.

NOW WORKING EARLY AND LATE

WAKEFIELD DENOUNCES THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

Mendacious Attack upon Populist Senators Resented—Barker, Early and Odum Make Remarks on the Same Line.

The Senate convened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and was led in prayer by Rev. Dr. Carter of this city.

Mr. Yeager introduced a bill to prohibit wire fences around certain institutions in Raleigh. Tabled.

Mr. Person introduced a bill to appoint additional cotton weighers for Edgecombe county. Passed by unanimous consent.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. McCaskey—To amend chapter 88, laws of 1895; also for the relief of the clerk of the Superior Court of Martin county.

Mr. Early—To place C. T. Jenkins on the pension list.

Mr. McNeill—To extend the time for constructing a public road.

Mr. Yearger—To abolish log days in Roanoke river.

Mr. Sharpe of Wilson—To regulate the sale of pistols and cartridges.

Mr. Alexander—For the relief of J. M. Morrow. Passed under suspension of the rules.

Bill to amend chapter 358, laws of 1895, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bills on third reading requiring roll calls were passed as follows:

To provide for working the public roads of Durham county.

To amend the charter of Concord.

To authorize Dare county to levy a special tax.

To amend the charter of Lumberton.

To authorize Cumberland county to fund its debts.

To amend the charter of Mt. Airy.

Bills on second reading were passed as follows:

To authorize Beaufort county to levy a special tax.

To incorporate the town of Winterville.

To provide for working the public roads of Nash county.

Bills passed second and third readings as follows:

To incorporate Newberne Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

To declare Toxaway Company a corporation.

To amend the charter of Thomasville, Yadkin and Pee Dee Mining, Manufacturing, Railway, Electric Lighting and Power Companies.

To incorporate Chatham Traction Company.

To amend the charter of the Denny Simmons Lumber Company.

To incorporate the Commonwealth Insurance Company of Wilmington.

To incorporate the trustees of St. Mary's School.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The minority of the joint committee submitted the following report:

We the undersigned members of the joint committee on Public Printing do make the following minority report on the bill entitled "An act to amend an act to regulate the State Printing.

The present system of awarding the contract to the lowest bidder has proven most unsatisfactory, and under the Stewart contract has cost the State of North Carolina $7,607.29 in excess of the cost of the public printing under the laws of 1885 (shown by the Auditor's report, 1896, which excess of cost is inexplicable, as it does not appear that any greater amount has been done). Moreover the work has not been done in the city of Raleigh, where it should have been done, but in Winston, N. C., and much of it in Richmond, Va. Your committee are unalterably opposed to paying non-resident printers money which should be paid to North Carolina labor. As the Barnes bill recommends that this work shall be done at Raleigh and by North Carolina labor at fair prices, we favor the bill introduced by Senator Butler with section four stricken out and the following section inserted in its stead:

"The work shall be done in the city of Raleigh."

Owing to the conflicting rules among printers as to the measurement of work, much confusion ensues, and unless contracts are clearly and specifically drawn by experts, contracts may be made involving the State in heavy cost and expense. Believing that the Barnes bill will save the State several thousand dollars over the contract as made with Stewart Bros. by the Legislature of 1895, we respectfully recommend that the report of the minority of the committee be adopted.

The report was signed by Messrs. Atwater, Moye, Freeman, Ward and Reynolds.

The following bills passed second reading:

To amend the charter of Elizabeth City.

To provide for working the public roads of Wilson county.

The bill for the relief of sheriffs was taken up. It provides that arrears of taxes may be collected for the years 1891-1896, with numerous counties excepted. Passed third reading.

The following bills passed second and third readings:

To incorporate two literary societies in Shaw University.

To amend chapter 2056 of The Code.

To allow assistant enrolling clerks mileage.

To amend the charter of Whiteville.

To prevent fishing in private ponds.

To incorporate Booneville Academy.

To remove obstructions to fish in Catawba river.

To extend the time for opening a road in Wilkes and Watauga counties.

To authorize the commissioners of Baden county to compromise with the sureties of a former county treasurer.

Bill to aid in the construction of Winston-Salem Southbound Railway passed third reading.

The bill to authorize the joint committee on public printing to contract with Guy V. Barnes to do the State printing was taken up. The report of the majority was unfavorable; minority report is printed above. Mr. Shore moved to make the bill a special order for eight o'clock tonight. He wanted to wait until after bids for printing are opened today. Mr. Ramsay wanted to pursue the same course. Mr. Butler favored the passage of the bill. He read some figures from the Auditor's report, showing that the cost of public printing under existing laws was much greater than in previous years. In reply to a suggestion that more work was done by Stewart Brothers than by former public printers, Mr. Ray said that the volume of work was smaller. The motion to postpone was lost, and the bill passed second and third readings.

NEWS AND OBSERVER DENOUNCEd.

Mr. Wakefield arose to a question of personal privilege. He read from the News and Observer of the 28th ult. a statement to the effect that he and three other Populist Senators had received letters last Friday in envelopes bearing the stamp of Senator Pritchard's committee, and intimating that he was influenced in his vote for the Grant substitute for the Cook railroad bill by some pressure brought to bear upon him from Senator Pritchard. He declared that he received no letter what-ever from Senator Pritchard last Friday, and that Senator Pritchard had never spoken a word to him in regard to the railroad bill, and had never written him a line about it. He made the statement in justice to himself as well as to Senator Pritchard, who, he supposed, was in Washington attending to his duties.

Mr. Wakefield read the News and Observer's statement that he attended a caucus Thursday night, "in which it was unanimously resolved to support the anti-lease bill." He denounced the charge as false, saying that he did go to a meeting that night at which a number of Populists and a few Republicans were present, and that after hearing Judge Avery's speech, and inferring that those who remained would be expected to pledge themselves to support the Cook bill, he picked up his hat and walked out, considering himself under no obligation to be bound by any action taken after he left the meeting. He asserted positively that he was not a party to any subsequent action, and therefore denounced the News and Observer's charge as false.

There was another matter to which Mr. Wakefield referred in his remarks, viz., the News and Observer's assertion that he was taken aside by Col. A. B. Andrews, vice-president of the Southern Railway, for a private conversation on the day that the railroad bill was considered in the Senate. He declared emphatically that Col. Andrews did not approach him, but that he went to Col. Andrews, where he was sitting in the Senate chamber, in broad daylight, in the presence of the Senate. He said that he told Col. Andrews that he considered the Grant substitute as an equitable, fair and just settlement of the lease controversy; that it would take the matter out of politics for all time to come. He thought that the Southern Railway ought to pay eight per cent. rental for the North Carolina Railroad, and asked if it could not do so, to which Col. Andrews replied that his company could not pay a higher rental than seven per cent. In view of the statement, which he believed to be true, he opposed the amendment to make the rate of rental eight per cent. There was nothing hidden or dark about the interview. If there had been anything improper in the intercourse between himself and Col. Andrews, their meeting would have been held in secret and under cover of night, instead of in the open manner in which it actually took place.

Other gentlemen, Mr. Wakefield said, had talked to him in regard to the railroad bill. Judge Avery had a conversation; Private Secretary Alexander talked to him in the lobby; Representative Pearson called him from his seat and talked with him in the lobby; but the News and Observer had nothing to say in regard to those interviews. The reason was that those gentlemen were on the other side of the railroad question.

Mr. Wakefield said that before the railroad matter came to a vote he learned of an incident in which his colleague was involved (referring to the Hyatt-Alexander affair) which set him to thinking, and which strengthened his convictions that it was time for men of honor to take a decided stand for the right.

Mr. Barker said that the statement of Mr. Wakefield was applicable to his case. It did not affect him much to have such things said about him. He had been told that editors had a right to lie about people and that it had always been customary. He did not consider it necessary to do more than endorse the remarks of Mr. Wakefield.

Mr. Early concurred in the remarks of Messrs. Wakefield and Barker. He considered the News and Observer's article a rehash of many attacks that had been made upon him. He could not condescend to kick every fice that barked at him. He denounced the letter story as a fabrication of the darkest colors.

Mr. Odum said that he fully endorsed the statement of Mr. Wakefield.

A recess was taken until 3:30 p. m.

At the afternoon session of the Senate bills upon the calendar passed second and third readings as follows:

To pay J. H. McKenzie, chairman of the joint sub-committee that visited the State farm, $24.75 for expenses.

To repeal the charter of the Goldsboro and Morehead Railway Company.

To amend chapter 701 of The Code.

Resolution looking to the repair and improvement of the Governor's Mansion.

To amend the laws relating to the Superior Court of Craven county.

To exempt certain fraternal orders from taxation.

To regulate the courts of the Tenth Judicial District.

To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain localities (the omnibus bill).

To amend chapter 161, Private Laws of 1895, conferring jurisdiction on deputy clerks of the Superior Court to probate deeds and other instruments.

Bills requiring roll-calls were passed as follows:

To incorporate Carolina, Chimney Rock and Tennessee Railroad Company. Second reading.

To remove the county seat of Gaston county. Second reading.

To amend the charter of Salisbury. Third reading.

The following were tabled:

In relation to stock law in Cumberland county.

To amend the charter of Plymouth.

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

At the opening of the night session the Lieutenant-Governor announced the appointment of the following assistant enrolling clerks: T. A. Hudson, of Alexander; T. W. Babb, of Perquimans; John B. Moore, of Pender.

The bill to improve the public roads of Rockingham passed second reading.

The bill to amend the charter of Wilmington was taken up. An amendment to remedy a defect in the bill was introduced by Mr. Cannon and was adopted. A motion to table was lost by a vote of 18 to 26. The previous question was ordered and the bill passed second reading by the following vote:

Ayes—Anderson, Ashburn, Baker, Cannon, Clark, Dickson, Early, Geddie, Grant, Henderson, Hardison, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McCaskey, McNeill, Newsom, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Iredell, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Whedbee, Yeager—27

Noes—Abell, Alexander, Anthony, Atwater, Barringer, Butler, Earnhardt, Lyon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Merritt, Parker of Alamance, Patterson, Person, Ray, Roberson, Scales, Utley, Walker—20.

Mr. Grant introduced a series of resolutions to amend the rules of the Senate, as follows: Limit speeches on all measures to five minutes, and none are to speak more than twice; Senate to meet daily at 9 o'clock and continue in tinue in session until 6, meet at 8 and tinue in session nutil 6, meet at 8 and adjourn at will, no motion to adjourn to be recognized before the hours named; rules to be suspended by a majority vote; no bills to be introduced after March 2; bills to go on third reading on the same day they pass second reading when ordered by a majority.

Mr. Grant said that it was necessary to adopt rules to expedite business and prevent obstructive tactics. Mr. Moye attacked the resolutions and was followed to the same effect by Messrs. Maxwell and Sharpe of Iredell. Mr. Grant replied to the attacks and called the previous question. The ayes and noes were called, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Anderson, Ashburn, Barker, Cannon, Dickson, Early, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McCaskey, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Person, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Smathers, Wakefield, Whedbee, Yeager—24.

Noes—Abell, Alexander, Anthony, Atwater, Barringer, Butler, Clark, Earnhardt, Geddie, Hardison, Lyon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Moye, Merritt, Parker of Alamance, Patterson, Ray, Roberson, Scales, Sharpe of Iredell, Utley, Walker—23.

The resolution failed for the want of a majority of all the members.

The following bills passed second reading:

To amend chapter 214, Laws of 1893. Authorizes county commissioners to appoint county superintendent of health.

To amend the road law of Cabarrus county.

To take Vance county out of the Eastern Criminal Court Circuit.

A bill to increase the salary of the principal clerk of the Auditor's office from $1,000 to $1,500 was debated at length. An amendment to make the salary $1,200 was lost. An amendment to let the salary stand at $1,000 and reduce the salaries of principal clerks in all executive departments was carried. An amendment to make the salary of Auditor's clerk $1,250 was lost. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Grant gave notice that he would move this morning to reconsider the vote by which his resolution to change the rules was lost.

Adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND

(Continued from first page.)

BILLS PASSED.

To establish graded school at Hayesville.

To allow Wayne, Greene, Pitt and Wilson counties to levy a special tax of fifteen cents for road improvement; this to be alike on county and town

To amend charter of Greenville by extending its limits. Second reading—vote, ayes 57, noes 32. Walters gave notice that the minority would file a report against the bill, saying he had served notice that he would do this, and had asked the clerk to file the notice with the bill, but could not get it done; that it had been understood that the bill was merely one to allow a special tax to be levied. Hancock and Sutton tried to cut Walters off. The latter moved that the report and protest be filed. This prevailed, though a lot of Republicans tried to defeat it.

To legalize $10,000 in bond issues by Elizabeth City and to levy special tax.

To incorporate the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway. Passed second reading—57 to 19. Then a clamor arose, it being stated that the bill appropriated convicts. Person of Wayne moved to reconsider. This prevailed. Sutton demanded the reading of the bill. It was passed over so it could be examined. It gives 250 convicts, the State to take bonds in pay for their work.

The bill was taken up to encourage local taxation in rural districts for public schools (after explanation by Dockery). It appropriates $10,000 to be used by the State Board of Education to stimulate school taxation in townships or districts, and allowing the Board to give a township the amount which the latter raises, up to $500; local taxation and State aid to correspond being the basis of the bill. Schulken asked where the money was coming from. Dockery replied, "From the treasury—the people's money." He said the annual amount is not to exceed $100,000. Ward asked if the law would not help the strong school districts to the detriment of the weak ones. Dockery said "No"; that the bill does not affect cities. He did not expect over $25,000 to be called this year, but that the idea would grow. No township can get over $500. It is altogether voluntary taxation. The law is to continue for three years. Hauser antagonized the bill. He contended that the honest way would be to apportion the money equally to each district. Dixon of Cleveland said the plan was to help those townships which were willing to help themselves, and put the State alongside the other advanced States which had this very system. The committee on education had for three weeks studied this question from every point of view and had consulted with some of the ablest men in the State. He wanted the township made the unit and let each vote a direct tax and thus get State aid to come. He was sure many townships would do this, and in time to come all would do it. Ward opposed the plan. He asked if it did not require a township to levy a 20-cents tax to get the aid of the State. He declared the principle of the bill was wrong, and he ridiculed the joint educational committee. Dockery offered an amendment which he had contended for in the committee. This was to make the township tax 10 cents on the $100 and 30 cents on the poll, instead of 20 and 60 cents. He said the decrease would cause twice as many townships to participate as would under the higher rate. Lyle wanted to know whether townships could either by private subscription or taxation raise the money. Dockery said this was the idea of the committee, and that he would accept an amendment to this effect. He said that under the new school law townships will be allowed to levy a special tax. Hancock said this bill was a bad one: that as for himself he favored striking out all the sections of the bill save the first appropriating $100,000. He said he wanted this given directly, and wanted to go on record. Bryan of Chatham said that he opposed this bill, and of course attacked the appropriation to the University, and that he had been told that $100,000 would be given unconditionally. He said the bill was an outrage on the tax-payers. He said he wanted a straight appropriation. He opposed any election at all on this tax. Hancock asked Dockery to accept an amendment so that the appropriation be entirely for the public schools, striking out the word "education" and inserting "public schools." McCrary said it was a good bill, and that the townships which voted the local tax would be bright examples, and that the idea would spread. Alexander said that men had a few days ago said they would support such a bill as this, and that Bryan was one of those who specially made this statement. He said Bryan was squirming. He said the people of the State wanted to have a chance to vote for this special tax and special aid. Blackburn said if this $100,000 was given direct to the schools it would not increase the term over one week. He took ground against Bryan. Dockery said Bryan was trying to place the university in a false light, and that in order to stake the University he was trying to let the poor children go without the benefits of education. He heaped ridicule upon Bryan, saying he expected nothing from a man who had tried to sneak through a bill to stab the University. Dockery's amendment to make the tax rate 10 cents was adopted. He called the previous question. Ward's amendment to divide the money equally among all the townships was lost. Dixon's amendment providing for voluntary subscription or tax was adopted (to an amount not over $500 to a township). Hancock's amendment inserting the words "public schools" was adopted, and the bill passed second reading—ayes 75, noes 29. Ferrell opposed the bill and voted "No." Lusk ridiculing Bryan, said, "Where, oh, where are the funds of education? They were here the other day, with crocodile tears, talking of their desire to vote for such a bill. Now behold them!" He said he paid $1,000 a year taxes and had no child of his own, and if he could support this bill how much more should those support it who had little children growing up. Cunningham made an ardent speech in favor of the bill, saying public education was an issue in his county. He said he was a devoted friend to the University and to the common schools; that as a large tax-payer he took this view.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 7:30 o'clock and resumed calendar business. Bills were disposed of as follows:

Bill to incorporate the Asheville Electric company. Passed.

Bill to regulate the holding of Superior courts in Rowan and Yadkin counties. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Cunningham—Bill to require railroad companies to redeem mileage books.

Mr. Dockery—Bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina to add what shall be known as article fifteen. It is to create the office of commissioners of elections, whose office shall be for six years. A political party is declared to be one which casts not less than twenty-five thousand votes for some candidate who was voted for by the entire State.

Mr. Duffy—Bill to repeal Chapter 204, laws of 1893.

Mr. Candler—Resolution in favor of the clerk of the judiciary committee.

CALENDAR RESUMED.

Bill to provide for a dispensary for the town and township of Louisburg was put upon the second reading. Mr. Blackburn gave notice that he would offer a minority report upon the bill, but was not allowed to do so. He then offered an amendment that the matter be submitted to a vote of the people in the town and township. The amendment was voted down—29 to 58. A roll call vote was then taken upon the passage of the bill on the second reading.

The bill to make Guy V. Barnes state printer was taken from the hands of the committee and placed upon the calendar.

RAILROAD LEASE SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Blackburn gave notice of a motion to make the Senate substitute on the North Carolina railroad lease a special order for today. His motion was ruled out of order and Sutton, of Cumberland, moved that the bill be referred to the committee on the railroad lease.

Mr. Blackburn said that the object was clearly to kill time and if possible defeat legislation in the matter. The vote was by roll call and there were a number of explanations of ballots.

Mr. Blackburn said the bill had been printed and studied by every member of the House and he hoped every friend of the bill would come forward like men and prevent this proposed legislation.

Col. Cunningham said that a reference to the bill was needless. It should be discussed on the floor of the House.

Mr. Cook declared that it should be referred because the substitute contained highly objectionable features. Explanations adverse to the substitute were made by Sutton, of Cumberland; Hancock, of Craven, and others. The roll call was quite exciting and when the voting was concluded stood 54 to 56 against referring. However, the speaker declined to announce the vote, saying that the clerk was not sure of the correctness of his tally. Mr. Blackburn insisted upon an announcement of the vote. The clerk insisted that the record of the vote was correct and Mr. Blackburn persisted in his demands for the vote. The speaker as positively declined to make an announcement and ordered a second roll call.

There were a number of explanations on this roll call.

Mr. McCrary said that he asked several representatives why they favored the reference of the bill to the committee and they said it was because they did not want it to come up during this legislature. Instead of its being a question of the rich against the poor it was a question of having peace and quiet and prosperity in the borders of North Carolina or having a reign of turmoil and ranting of demagogues and politicians. A resolution had been passed providing that all Senate bills should be placed upon the calendar, and why violate this rule in this instance.

Capt. Watters said that Gov. Carr and the directors were personal friends of his and he had the utmost confidence in their integrity and he voted no.

Mr. White, of Alamance, had been a stockholder since the building of the road and the had carried the chain which made the first survey and he believed the road to be in the very best of hands under the present lease and he voted no too keep it out of the hands of the politicians and demagogues.

Explanations of votes for referring were also made by opponents of the lease by the same representatives who had explained before and much upon the same line of argument.

The vote was announced this time as 60 to 57 for reference.

Ayes—Abernathy, Alexander, Arrington, Babbit, Barrow, Bryan of Chatham, Burgess, Carter, Chapin, Cook, Cox, Craven, Crumpler, Currie, Daniels, Dixon of Green, Dockery. Elliott, Fagan, Ferrell, Foster, Hancock, Harris of Hyde, Hartness, Hauser, Holmes, Johnson, King, Lusk, Lyle, McBryde, Meares, Morton, Nelson, Parker of Perquimans, Parker of Wayne, Person of Wilson, Platt, Pool, Price, Purgason, Rawls, Reynolds, Rountree, Schulken, Sutton of New Hanover, Sutton of Cumberland, Ward, Watts, Wemyss, Whitner, White of Randolph, Williamson, Wrenn.

Noes—Adams, Aiken, Allen, Arledge, Bailey, Bingham, Blackburn, Brown, Bryan of Edgecombe, Bryan of Wilkes, Bunch, Candler, Chapin, Chilcutt, Clanton, Conley, Creech, Crews, Cunningham, Dancy, Deyton, Deweese, Dixon of Cleveland, Duffy, Eddins, Ensley, Ferguson, Freeman, Gallop, Green, Grubbs, Hare, Harris of Halifax, Howe, James, Jones, Lawhon, Lusk, McKinzie, McLelland, McPeeters, McCrary, Murphy, Ormsby, Petree, Pinnix, Roberts, Smith, Somers, Spruill, Watters, White of Alamance, White of Bertie, Wilson, Yarborough and Young.

The charge was made by a number of representatives that the second ballot only allowed those in favor of referring the bill time to send out runners and bring in enough men to carry their point.

The clerk, after the adjournment of the House, made a comparison of the first and second ballots and verified the correctness of the first one. It proved that from notes Messrs. Holmes, Johnson, Dockery and Pool did not vote on the first ballot, but voted aye on the last one; that Elliott changed his vote from no to aye on the last ballot and that Mr. McKinzie did not vote on the first, but voted no on the second. These changes, said Assistant Clerk Stanford to a Tribune reporter, show that the first ballot was correct and that the House refused to refer. Chief Clerk Masten also insisted that the first ballot was correct.

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock today.

New Shoe Store!

NEW SPRING SHOES

—IN ALL THE—

Most Popular Materials & Shades

NEWEST LASTS AND PATTERNS.

We are now receiving the most stylish line of Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' NEW SPRING SHOES ever shown in Raleigh—many exclusive styles and shapes never before shown in this market.

NEW OXFORD TIES.

Nobbiest line of Ladies' and Childrens' New Spring Oxford Ties ever shown in the State. Call and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

DAWN OF SPRING

The Beauty of the New Dress Goods

For Spring and Summer.

We celebrate the DAWN of SPRING by having a Grand Opening and Rich Display this week of the very latest Novelties in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, including many rare designs confined exclusively to this house.

MATCHLESS IN EXTENT WONDERFUL IN VARIETY.

The harmonious blending of colors—the delicate shading and artistic designs have never been surpassed. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

SOME OF THE CHOICEST WEAVES ARE:

Tissue Fantaisie,
Damasee Richelieu,
Gaze Faconnee,
Gorge de Crapeau,
Cheviot Pied de Poule,
Canvas Bourette,
Grenadine Jaspe,
Etamine Dentelle,
Novelty Grenadines.
Hernanis,
Drap d' Etes,
Tissue Mouchette,
Guipeon Damasse,
Grenadine Craquelee,
Mosaics,
Coverts,
Basketines,
Drap de Russe.

This grand display opening Monday, March 1, and continuing through the week, will be the greatest event of the season, and will be worth coming miles to see. All are invited.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal —AND— Wood

B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

Song and Singers.

Though far from sight, Calve is still to melodic memory dear; and this amiable matter, combined with the fact that we wish to point a moral and adorn a tale, allows the Press to relate an affecting incident of her recent history. A fortnight ago Mme. Calve sat pensively in her parlor overlooking Central Park. Tears were in her eyes, sighs agitated her bosom and she had the general appearance of Marguerite in the garden while she is struggling between love and duty, eager to express her love for Faust, yet terrified of him. Several times the prima donna put on her bonnet and as many times took it off again. Frequently she started toward the door, but she hesitated to open it. Finally, summoning up her courage heroically, Mme. Calve fled downstairs, bought a colossal bunch of violets, call d a carriage, and drove to Marie Antoinette. When her card was sent up a rival scene of agitation followed its results. A lovely invalid, propped up with pillows, trembled and grew red and white by turns as she read the name of the visitor. A moment later the prima donnas were together, Mme. Eames pallid and trembling, Mme. Calve nervous and blushing furiously; both pretending to be interested in the violets. "My poor darling!" wept Mme. Calve. "My dear friend!" wept Mme. Eames. "I could not help coming," sobbed Mme. Calve. "You are so kind," sobbed Mme. Eames. "Will it bother you if I have a real good cry?" asked Mme. Calve. "Indeed, no, for I want to have one myself," whispered Mme. Eames—whereat they fell into each other's arms and sobbed sorrowfully for many minutes. "You know," said Mme. Calve, drying her eyes, "this is the first chance we have had for making up—and I am so sorry." "No, no, dear," said Mme. Eames. "I was the one. It was all my fault—and I am so sorry." Then they fell a-kissing, as women do, and presently Mme. Eames declared that she loved Mme. Calve better than any one, and Mme. Calve protested that she had never loved anybody as she loved Mme. Eames. Thus was the famous quarrel between the prima donnas finally healed and forgotten in the joy of new friendship.

The point of this story lies in the application of it. We have seen that the warfare of two great ladies, however furiously it raged for a time, soon abated in fury, and now the flag of truce is hoisted and the once bitter enemies are faster friends than ever. Women, lovely, impulsive, whimsical women, can do these things gracefully. But men are of stubborner stuff, and in the bright lexicon of tenors there's no such word as "Peccavi." Our Maine Elsa believed she could carry on in this fashion with her Lohengrin and kiss and make up a la Eames-Calve. However, M. Jean follows the argument of Polonius: "Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in, bear it that the opposer may beware of thee."

Now that the opera is over and Chicago is dividing its applause between Mme. Calve's art and Mme. Wallace's gown, it might be supposed that this city had no further interest in the matter. But we are still mixed up in the Nordica-De Reszke row, and our music circles, instead of being Wagnerian and anti-Wagnerian, are Nordicarian and anti-Nordicarian. It was a very pretty quarrel as it stood last fall; but the battle is fiercer now than ever, and, extenuating nothing, nor setting down naught in malice, the Press lays before its readers the latest developments in this operatic cause celebre.

When the famous quarrel broke out last season the plans of our prima donna grievously miscarried. The Parthian dart which Nordica aimed at the tenor when she left the company came back as a boomerang, and our lovely widow was bowled over by the missile she had hurled at her enemy. Instead of being the Wagnerian prima donna, with a salary of $50,000, as she had expected to be, Mme. Nordica was compelled to go on a one-night stand concert tour, with half the income of a grand opera engagement. Meanwhile the management, the stockholders and the public stood by M. Jean, who continued to draw large audiences and remained in undiminished popularity. But for the failure of Melba's Brunhilde and the Australian singer's subsequent illness, Mme. Nordica would scarcely have been missed from the company. But when Melba sailed for Europe, Mr. Grau set himself to the task of mending the difficulty between Nordica and De Reszke. The widow was willing, for she had realized the folly of her conduct. M. Jean was willing, for he wished to carry the season into success. The tenor declared that, as the prima donna had made a bitter attack on him in the newspapers, she should apologize. He would be content with a personal communication from Mms. Nordica to the effect that she was sorry for what had occurred. Nordica agreed to this, but in writing the required statement our prima donna refused to say she was sorry. M. Jean refused to accept an apology that did not apologize—and, whew! the fat was in the fire again. Away went Nordica on tour, nursing her wrath to keep it warm and furnishing lively articles to the western papers, none of which was complimentary to Jean de Reszke.

Never a word said he, but like Charlotte in the opera, kept on cutting the bread and butter of prosperity, while poor Werther was dying of spleen. All went well until Mme. Eams fell sick and having lost his two chief prima donnas Maurice Grau put on his thinking cap once more. The opera could not go on with one prima donna alone, and the possibility of overworking Calve made the manager fearful.

Last Friday Mme. Nordica returned to town, and without consulting Jean de Reszke in the matter, Mr. Grau and Mr. Lauterbach, the counsel of the company, called upon the widow. A lengthy and eloquent argument ensued. Mindful of the danger confronting his organization, Mr. Grau spared no effort of diplomacy to persuade Mme. Nordica to reopen negotiations for peace with De Reszke. His logic was plain and powerful. He drew the picture of Nordica's past—an uncomfortable concert tour, with little income and no diamond tiaras; of her future-refused the chance of singing with M. Jean in either the Metropolitan or Covent Garden; and these disasters could be bridged over by a little note of amiability to the tenor. Grieved by the past and terrified of the future, Mme. Nordica finally yielded. Edward Lauterbach drew up in exact phrase a message of peace, containing all the requirements demanded by the tenor. Nordica signed it, and a special messenger carried the precious letter to the Gilsey house. Mme. Nordica went to bed happy, dreaming of Covent Garden, the Metropolitan, Brunhilde Isolde, $50,000 a year and diamond tiaras galore. Mr. Grau went to bed happy. Mr. Lauterbach went to bed happy. At last the fatal quarrel was ended, the operatic hoodoo was lifted and the pipe of peace was brimful of fragrant tobacco, with matches handy and invitations out for a smoking concert, such as never was heard of since Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the weed that cheers but not inebriates.

Alas!—shall we go further? Shall we declare why, if they had known how their best laid plans had gone agley, Mme. Nordica and MM. Grau et Lauterbach would have been tempest tossed by nightmares? Shall we not drop the curtain here and continue, like the Nordicarians, to dwell in a Fool's Paradise? No. Magna est veritas, and, like murder, it will out. Behold what a little thing upsets the calculations of the mighty! When the olive branch of the committee on operatic arbitration arrived at the Gilsep house, it was received by the valet of M. Jean. In the absence of his master this functionary acted as befits a henchman of spirit. Being a loyal servitor as well as an observing he knew all the details of the celebrated quarrel. He recognized Mme. Nordica's handwriting on the envelope. He argued that the message meant some new declaration of enmity against hsi master. After pondering over the situation for several minutes he went to the door, delivered the note to its bearer, and when the lovely widow awakened from blissful dreamland next morning she found her letter returned unopened. Then she cried "Havoc!" and let slip the dogs of war! Nordica smote the pipe of peace into smithereens and dug up the hatchet anew. There is blood upon the moon. Hell, says the poet, has no fury like a woman scorned, and if this is so of a woman, what of a widow! Now let M. Jean beware. The mistake of the valet must be atoned by the master, and for the fault of his retainer our Silver Knight shall be answerable. A duel to the death between Herr Doeme and M. Jean is imminent. These be parlous times. Heaven gives us strength!—Hillary Bell in the New York Mail and Express.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

STATEMENT.

Showing the condition of the United States Branch of the Royal Insurance Company.

December 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon),	$1,757,156 24
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee-simple),	279,000 00
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the company,	4,263,352 50
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities	4,913 33
Cash in company's principal office and belonging to the company, deposited in bank	424,298 11
Premiums or assessments unpaid	734,864 65
Premium or assessment loans and notes,	2,788 85
All other assets, detailed in statement,	14,937 94
Total assets,	$7,481,311 62

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, including those resisted,	$ 457,512 43
Reserve,as required by law,	4,319,321 57
All other claims,	346,670 31
Total liabilities,	$5,123,504 31
Total income,	4,976,024 10
Total expenditures,	4,240,317 49

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1896.

Risks written,	$1,270,549 00
Premiums received	20,323 31
Losses paid on risks taken	7,146 96
Losses incurred,	11,398 41

E. F. BEDDALL, Manager,
J. I. WYNNE,
General Agent, Raleigh.

State of North Carolina,
Office of Secretary of State,
Insurance Department,
Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1897.

In compliance with section 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the United States Branch of the Royal Insurance Company on December 31, 1896, now on file in this Department.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

STATEMENT

Showing the Condition of the Phoenix Life Insurance Company.

December 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon),	$ 994,312 96
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee-simple),	5,793,119 51
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States,also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the company	2,522,309 20
Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgage) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the company,	277,140 00
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities,	165,643 71
Cash in company's principal office and belonging to the company, deposited in bank,	294,581 86
Premiums or assessments unpaid,	156,501 70
Premium or assessment loans and notes,	451,560 68
Total assets,	$10,655,169 62

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, including those resisted,	$ 32,694 00
Reserve, as required by law,	9,479,026 00
All other claims	53,059 00
Total liabilities,	$9,564,779 00
Total income,	1,975,794 76
Total expenditures,	1,806,672 40

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1896.

Risks written,	$ 356,386 00
Premiums received,	32,923 68
Losses paid on risks taken,	8,022 00
Losses incurred,	8,022 00

J. B. BUNCE, President;
J. M. HOLCOMBE, Vice-President;
C. A. LAWRENCE, Secretary;
T. T. HAY, Raleigh,
General Agent.

State of North Carolina,
Office of Secretary of State,
Insurance Department,
Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1897.

In compliance with section 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, on December 31, 1896, now on file in this Department.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

Don't grunt with stomach-ache. Get relief quick by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

The Mail and Express.

The Leading Evening Newspaper.

Stands without a rival in evening journalism.

Published Daily and Contains

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD, the closing quotations of the Stock, Produce, Consolidated and other exchanges, and the most exhaustive Financial, Railway and Commercial reports printed in any daily newspaper.

IN POLITICS it is Republican; advocates protection to American industries, a sound currency and all measures which tend toward the industrial and commercial development of the nation.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER it is peerless; its columns are clean and free from the sensationalism which so many of the best families find objectionable in a newspaper which enters the home circle.

THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT is not equalled by any other newspaper. It contains daily the news of special interest to women, and interesting articles by distinguished writers.

TERMS: To Mail Subscribers, postage paid, Daily Edition, 10 to 16 pages.

One year, $7.00 Three mos., $1.75
Six mos., 3.50 One month, .60
Saturday edition, 20 to 32 pages, containing many special features, one year, 1.50
Send for sample copy.

PUBLICATION OFFICE
203 Broadway, New York.

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The Tar-Heel Knight,

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Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

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Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

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THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

Republican DAILY Newspaper in : : : :

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Incorporated With a Capital Stock of $20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South.

It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make

. . . THE . . .

TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying the Entire Field of Newspaperdom of the Country.

The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be worthy of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is confidently believed that the party spirit in the Old North State is ripe for the enterprise. The office will be equipped with all the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE MACHINES,

With a capacity of 40,000 M's in nine hours, or about fifteen columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS SO WELL AS SUCCESS.

and the success of the THE TRIBUNE is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.

A STRONGER MARKET

At the Opening, but it Weakened Toward the Close.

SUGAR RULED FIRM THROUGHOUT

BOND MARKET FIRMER IN TONE AND HIGHER.

Speculation Quiet at the Close—Bond Sales, $1,486,000--Coin in Treasury, $129,732,138--Currency, $60,556,433.

New York, March 1.—A rise of 11 points in Lake Shore to 172 was the event of the day at the New York stock exchange. For some time past the stock has been steadily advancing on rumors of an early conversion of its high-rate interest-paying bonds, and today a sharp demand from the shorts was noted. Whether the buying was for a local or foreign short interest could not be determined up to the close of business. Regarding the refunding of the company's seven per cents nothing of a definite character could be obtained, but according to good authorities the officials of the road are making progress with their plan for an early retirement of the maturing bonds. The market was also strengthened at the opening by the receipt of buying orders from London, and the general list moved up anywhere from ¼ to 2 per cent. Oregon Navigation, Colorado Fuel, Illinois Central, Lead and Missouri Pacific leading. The advance induced realizations and before mid-day the market was on the down grade once more. The Anthracite coalers and Manhattan were especially, Jersey Central and Lackawanna falling 2 per cent. and Manhattan 3 per cent. Jersey Central was sold on the unfavorable report of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company for the year ended November 1, 1896.

An explanation of the statement by President Maxwell of the Jersey Central had a good effect and that stock rallied from 94¾ to 95⅝@95. Manhattan was heavy, declining from 89 to 88¼ on the revival of rumors that the directors at their next meeting will reduce the dividend rate. Chicago Gas was forced down on western reports of the incorporation of a new concern with a capital of $300,000. The decline brought in supporting orders and the loss was soon recovered. A reduction in certain grades of refined sugar had no influence on Sugar stock, which ruled firm throughout. The changes in the Grangers, Southwestern and Bituminous Coalers were unimportant.

Among investment stocks Omaha preferred advanced 3 to 138 and Chicago and Alton 4¾ to 170. Only four shares of the last named, however, changed hands.

Speculation closed quiet and barely steady in tone. Net changes generally show gains of ⅛@¾ per cent. Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Manhattan, Jersey Central and Western Union lost ½@⅝ per cent. Total sales aggregated 179,183 shares, including 28,200 Sugar, 21,600 Burling and Quincy and 21,500 St. Paul.

The bond market was firm and higher today. The transactions aggregated $1,486,000.

Treasury balances—Coin, $129,732,138; currency, $60,556,433.

New York, March 1.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent, last loan at 1½ and closing 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 per cent. Bar silver, 61½. Sterling exchange quiet with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85@4.85¼ for sixty days and 4.87½ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86@4.88. Commercial bills, 4.83¾@4.84¾. Government bonds strong; state bonds dull; railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board quiet.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	12½
Preferred	54½
American Sugar Refinery	117¼
Preferred	108¼
American Tobacco	75⅜
Preferred	103
Atchison	14½
Baltimore & Ohio	15⅛
Canadian Pacific	55¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½
Chicago & Alton	166
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76
Chicago Gas	76¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	152½
Erie	14⅝
Preferred	34
General Electric	34⅝
Illinois Central	93
Lake Erie & Western	16
Preferred	66
Lake Shore	167
Louisville & Nashville	49⅞
Louisville New Albany & Chicago	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	86⅜
M. & C.	15
Michigan Central	92
Missouri Pacific	21⅜
Mobile & Ohio	20½
Nashville & Chattanooga	67½
New Jersey Central	95½
New York Central	94
New York & New England	37
Norfolk & Western preferred	16⅝
Northern Pacific	14½
Preferred	38¼
Northwestern	105¾
Preferred	154
Pacific Mail	25
Reading	24⅜
Rock Island	67⅞
St. Paul	77
Preferred	133¾
Silver Certificates	64¾
Tennessee Coal and Iron	28
Preferred	80
Texas Pacific	9½
Union Pacific	7
Wabash	6½
Preferred	15⅝
Western Union	82⅛
W. & L. E.	1⅝
Preferred	5¼

BONDS.

FYh5s¾-Pcmfwy vbgkqj vbgkqj gkqfifi	
Alabama class A	104
B	103
C	98
Louisiana B 4's	96
North Carolina 4's	102
6's	122
Tennessee new set. 3's	77
Virginia 6's, def	5
Virginia T. R. S.	6
Virginia F. D.	62¼
U. S. 4's reg	111
Coupon	113
2's	95½
Southern Railway 5's	90¼
Con.	9⅛
Preferred	28⅞
South Carolina 4½'s	106
U. S. new 4's, dec	123
Coupon	122⅞

New York, March 1. Cotton quiet; middling, 7 7-16c; net receopts, none; gross, 2,337; exports to Great Britain, 3,782; to France, 790; to continent, 3,250; forwarded, 2,035; sales, 20,858; spinners, 358; stock (actual), 260,936.

Total—Net receipts, 14,006; exports to Great Britain, 5,017; to France, 790; to the continent, 15,299; to the channel, none; stock, 890,862.

Total so far this week—Net receipts, 32,115; exjorts to Great Britain, 21,408; to France, 8,790; to continent, 21,399; to channel, none; stock, none.

Total since September 1—Net receipts, 5,921,905; exports to Great Britain, 2,550,403; to France, 564,733; to the continent, 1,506,548; to the channel, 5,481; stock, none.

New York, March 1.—Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 168,600 bales. March, 7.14; April, 7.17; May, 7.22; June, 7.27; July, 7.31; August, 7.33; September, 6.94; October, 6.84; November, 6.86; December, 6.91; January, 6.96.

Liverpool, March 1.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—Good business done; prices firm. American middling, 4 1-32d⅛ sales, 15,000; American, 13,600; speculation and export, 1,000; receipts, 17,000; American, 15,300.

Futures opened steady; demand fair. American middling, l. m. c.: March-April, 3.63@3.62; April-May, 3.63; May-June, 4d@3.63; June-July, 4d; July-August, 4d@3.63; August-September, 3.60@3.50@3.49; November-December, 3.49@3.43⅜8. Futures steady.

Tenders at today's clearing, 200 bales new dockets and 100 bales old dockets.

4 p. m.—Cotton—Middling, l. m. c.: March, March-April, 3.61b; April-May, 3.61@3.62s; May-June, June-July, July-August, 3.62s; August-September, 3.59b; September-October, 3.53@3.54b; October-November, 3.48@3.49b; November-December, December-January, 3.47@3.48s. Futures closed very steady at the decline.

New York, March 1.—Flour—Dull, steady; winter wheat, low grades, $2.30@3.30; winter wheat, fair to fancy, $3.45@4.50; winter wheat patents, $4.60@5; Minnesota clear, $3.50@3.95; patents, $4.10@4.85; low extras, $2.30@3.30.

Southern flour dull, steady; common to fair extra, $3.20@3.50; good to choice extra, $3.60@4.00.

Wheat—Spot market dull, firmer with options; f. o. b., 89¾c@90c; ungraded red, 79@90c. Options were fairly active and closed firm at 1@1⅜c advance. No. 2 red March, 92¼c; May, 80⅞c; September, 76⅝c.

Corn—Spots dull, firmer; No. 2, 28¾c elevator; 29¾c afloat; yellow, 27¾c; steamer mived, 26¾c. Options were dull and firm at ⅛c advance. March, 28¾c; May, 29½c; July, 31c.

Oats—Spots quiet, firm; options dull, firmer; May, 21½c. Spots: No. 2, 21½c; No. 2 white, 23½c; mixed western, 20@23c.

Hay—Prime firm, others easy; shipping, 55@57½c; good to choice, 72½@77½c.

Hides—Firm, light offerings; wet salted Havana selected, 35@50 lbs, 7¾c; Buenos Ayres, 18½@19c; Texas dry, 20@25 lbs, 23c;

Wool—Firm; medorate demand; domostic fleece, 16@23c; pulled, 18@31c.

Beef—Firm, quiet; family, $9.00@10.50; extra mess, $7.00@8.00.

Beef Hams—Firm; $18.50

Tierced Beef—Quiet, firm; ciey extra India mess, 13@14c; cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 4½c; shoulders, 4¾@5c; hams, 8¼@9c.

Lard—Firm, stronger; western steam, $4.30 asked; city, $4.00; May, $4.37 nominal. Refined slow; continent, $4.55; S. A., $4.85; compound, 4@4¼c.

Pord—Dull, steady; new mess, $8.25@8.75.

Butter—Fancy steady; moderate demand; state dairy, 10@18c; state creamery, 13@18½c; Elgins, 19c.

Eggs—Lower; state and Pennsylvania, 15¾c; ice house, case, $2.00@3.95; western, fresh, 10@12c; southern, 14¾@15¼c.

Cotton Seed Oil—Quiet, fihm; yellow prime, 23½@24c.

Rosin—Steady; strained, common to good, 17c.

Turpentine—Firmer, 30@30½c.

Rice—Firm, good demand; domestic, fair to extra, 3⅞@6c; Japan, 4⅛@4½c.

Molasses—Moderately active, steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 18@30c.

Coffee—Steady, unchanged to 5 points down; March, 9.05; May, 9.10; June, 9.15; September, 9.20.

Spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7, 9⅝c.

Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 2 13-16c. Refined quiet; No. 15 and 16, 1-16c lower; others, ⅛c down; off A, 3⅞@4c; standard A, 4¼c; cut loaf, 4⅞c; crushed, 4⅞c; granulated, 4¼c.

Freights to Liverpool—Quiet, steady; cotton by steam, 17½c per 100 pounds; grain by steam, 2¾d.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Raleigh, N. C,, Feb. 26.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6¾

Receipts on market yesterday 85 bales;

Plenty of Revenue.

Free-Trade opposition to the inevitable has been reduced in the last few weeks to the desperate stage of the prophecy of disaster.

"Well, make your old tariff" has been, in effect, the cry. "Thank fortune, it won't yield revenue, anyway." It is disguised in a psuedo-scientific Free-Trade patter about equivalency of costs and the like, but that it what it means. This is a pious aspiration which invites all the disasters of the Cleveland Administration, with bond sales, the jeopardingof the gold standard and the like, rather than yield a point of outworn economic theory. But it is quite hopeless of fulfillment. The trouble with the Wilson tariff as a revenue measure has not been, as these people seek to make out, that importations have ceased owing to the cheapening of American production, The trouble has been, in the first place, that the revenues were milked by a besotted adherence to the doctrinaire ad valorem theory. The trouble has been, in the second place, that revenues were designedly lessened in order to make an excuse for the imposition of an income tax. The trouble has been, in the third place, that imports formerly yielding large revenue were put on the free list in obedience to another doctrinaire theory. The trouble has been, in the fourth place, that purchases of foreign as well as of domestic goods have diminished owing to the impoverishment of the people.

All these troubles will be got over easily in the new tariff. There will be plenty of revenue.

Crete, Greece and the Eastern Question.

New York Sun.

From the mass of conflicting testimony regarding the situation in Crete and the intentions of the principal powers it is at last possible to form some definite idea of the projected settlement. What will be the effect of the settlement upon Crete upon the kingdom of Greece, and upon the whole Eastern question?

To answer the question we should recall as briefly as possible what has occurred during the last few weeks. The Christians in Crete, like the Armenians in Asia Minor, have been subjected for many years to rapacious and cruel oppression, which in their case, however, could not be carried to the length of extermination, for the reasons that the Christians in the island outnumber the Mohammedans by at least three to one, The difference between the two elements of the population is one not of race, but of religion only, the Mohammedans not being Osmanli Turks, but Cretans who have become converted to Islam since their island was wrested from Venice by the Ottoman power. The converts, like the Bosniak Beys of the period preceding the Berlin treaty, have always treated their Christian fellow countrymen with the proverbial ferocity of renegades; it is they who have prevented the reforms promised from time to time by the Porte from being honestly carried out. It was they who rendered unworkable the latest scheme of local self-government which the Sultan tried to apply in the island about the same time that he pledged himself to establish a similar regime in Turkish Armenia. In neither instance was the promise kept; but, while the Armenians are now too few and too feeble to protest, the Christians of Crete, being men of a more resolute temper, and being, as we have said, much more numerous than their enemies, rose in insurrection and laid siege to the chief seaports, where the Mohammedan population is mainly concentrated.

Under normal circumstances the result would have been that large bodies of Turkish soldiers would have been transported to the island, and the rebellion would have been drowned in blood. That such an outcome of the uprising was expected and desired by the great powers, which profess to be acting in concert, has been proved by subsequent events. The powers, however, were unable to control the little kingdom of Greece, which in an outburst of sympathy ,that has put to shame the rest of Europe, declared that the Greek Christians of Crete should be rescued from massacre. To that end the Athens Government despatched a flotilla to Cretan waters with a view to preventing the landing of Turkish reinforcements, and also sent thither a considerable detachment of Greek troops with the avowed purpose of proclaiming the annexation of the island to Greece. Thereupon the warships of the powers, co-operating in the so-called European concert, were instructed to interpose; and since then they have not only taken possession of the capital of the island and some other seaports, but have turned back the Greek vessels bringing ammunition and provisions, and have bombarded a position occupied by insurgents near Canea. In these proceedings, manifestly taken in the interest of the Mohammedan oppressors and to the detriment of the Cretan Christians the warships of Great Britain have borne a conspicuous part. Meanwhile, however, so much indignation has been expressed in those three European countries where public opinion is an irresistible force, we refer, of course, to England, France and Italy, that the powers do not venture to carry their program to its logical conclusion, and replace the Cretans under the misrule of a Governor appointed by the Porte. They have, it seems, at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, while leaving the island under the sovereignty of the Sultan, and imposing upon it the payment of a tribute to the Porte, determined to give it absolute local independence under a Governor to be designated by the powers, and who, according to most of the dispatches, is to be a Greek Prince, but, according to a telegram from Vienna, an Austrian statesman.

If this plan is carried out, it is evident that the Christian Cretans will be, for the first time in centuries, relieved from Turkish oppressions, and they will owe this boon partly to their native energy, but principally to the sympathy of the small kingdom of Greece. What so great a power as England has professed herself unable to perform in the case of the butchered Armenians, whom she was pledged by treaty to protect, Greece will have managed to achieve, not only in defiance of the Sultan, but in the teeth of the rest of Europe. For the service thus rendered to civilization the Athens Government will receive for the moment no reward, unless a son of King George shall be made Governor of the enfranchised island. But an imperishable claim has been established upon the gratitude of the Cretans and upon the respect of mankind, and, when a partition of the Ottoman assets is eventually effected, the public opinion of the world will require the annexation of Crete to Greece.

Meanwhile, Greece will have given a memorable object lesson to the Christian subject populations of the Porte. Especially is the lesson likely to be taken to heart by the Greeks and Bulgarians, who constitute the bulk of the inhabitants of Macedonia proper, and, indeed, of the whole region stretching from the northern border of Thessaly to Constantinople. The natives of that extensive tract which represents all, with the exception of Albania, that is left of Turkey in Europe, need only follow the example of the Cretans to attain the same measure of success. Let them rise en masse, and nothing could withhold the Greek and Bulgarian Governments from giving them much more efficient support than the Cretans have received. The fleets of the Sultan's protectors would be powerless to avert the dispatch of aid to the insurgents across theThessalian and Bulgarian frontiers; the utmost that they could do would be to blockade the Piraeus. for the public opinion of Europe would never tolerate the bombardment of Athens by Christian warships in the interest of the unspeakable Turk. A mere blockade of the Piraeus would not avail to quench the spirit of the Greek people, and the dynasty itself would be imperilled should King George's Government permit itself to be browbeaten by the powers.

It is the effect of its example that renders the practical triumph of the Cretan insurrection an event of momentous bearing upon the Eastern question. Not even by acting in concert are the great powers any longer certain of controlling its solution. The problem may at last be solved by the Christian subject populations themselves.

Canada Should Cut Loose Next.

Baltimore American.

Between Crete and Cuba,the independent colony question appears to be quite as active at the end of this century as it was at the close of the last. The colonies of to-day are like the up-to-date children—the old parental methods of government are going out of favor, and the mother countries find that their offspring demand motherly treatment or strike.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS, Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

†1	*3	STATIONS	*4	†2
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
7.20	3.20	Goldsboro	11.25	8.00
7.53	3.40	Best s	11 03	7.20
8.16	3 49	LaGrange	10.52	6 50
8 36	4.00	Falling Creek	10.42	6 20
9.24	4.12	Kinston	10.32	6.00
9.38	4 21	Caswell	10 20	5.18
10 15	4.30	Dover	10.12	5.00
10.40	4.42	Core Creek	10 00	4.00
11.17	4 54	Tuscarora	9.50	3.38
11.31	5.00	Clark's	9 42	3.20
1.30	5.25	Newbern	9.30	2.50
2.12	5.50	Riverdale	8.53	10.10
2.20	5.53	Croatan	8.49	10.00
2.43	6.05	Havelock	8.40	9.40
3 12	6.18	Newport	8.26	9.06
3.25	6.24	Wildwood	8 19	8.47
3.31	6 29	Atlantic	8.15	8.38
3.51	6 42	Morehead City	8 07	8.20
		Atlantic Hotel		
4.01	9 50	M. City Depot	7.45	7 50
P. M.	P. M.		A. M	A. M.

*Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
†Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‡Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

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205 South Wilmington Street

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

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Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

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TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

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Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

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WE SHALL

Have no need of the Chinaman in the future if every American laundryman will supply the proper kind of work.

We can launder your linen much better, much whiter (without the use of chemicals), finish them in much finer style, and we won't charge you any more, and we won't send them home minus the buttons, either.

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C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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Schedulei n Effect Novemger 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pulman Vestiblue for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points notth. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pulman coaches Atlanta to Washington parlor cars Washington to New York Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 a. m. Daily.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton , Grenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union Depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 p. m. Daily.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 p. m. Daily.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenville, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 a. m. Daily.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to

H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
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T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintend.t.

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CAPITAL PRINTING CO.

RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity:—Fair to-night; increasing cloudiness Tuesday; rain before Tuesday night; warmer.

Forecast for North Carolina:—Fair, followed by local showers Tuesday or Tuesday night; warmer.

Weather Conditions.—The barometer Monday morning is very high on the Atlantic coast, with center at Boston, and is high also in the northwest.

A moderate low pressure area is central over Texas, and is causing cloudy, threatening weather throughout the central valley, with light rain at scattered points and snow over the Lake region. The weather is still clear and cold in the eastern States. In the southwest, over Texas, there has been a considerable rise in temperature, but it is still very cold in the northwest, with Bismarck 12 below zero.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personals.

Rev. Baylus Cade is in town.

Mr. F. S. Spruill is in the city.

Senator Cannon has returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Graham are in the city.

Mr. Jake Sharp, of Nash county, is in town.

Mr. M. L. Clark went to Durham yesterday.

Col. A. C. Davis, of Goldsboro, is in the city.

Col. Eugene Holt, of Burlington, is in the city.

Mr. J. H. Turner, of Asheville, is in the city.

Mr. A. A. Holton, of High Point, is in the city.

Chairman A. E. Holton has returned to the city.

Mr. B. W. Ballard, of Franklinton, is in Raleigh.

Solicitor H. F. Seawell, of Carthage, is at the Park.

Mr. H. L. Dockery, of Rockingham, is at the Yarboro.

Miss Eliza Pool has returned from a short visit to Durham.

Mr. Hackney, of the Durham Recorder spent yesterday in the city.

Colonel and Mrs. B. Cameron will spend this week in Raleigh.

Mr. Edgar Leinbach and Col. A. B. Gorrell, of Winston, are at the Yarborough.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jeudwine left today for their home in Bowman's Bluff, N. C.

Mr. J. G. Hunt, B. S. Royster and J. Crawford Biggs, of Oxford, are at the Yarborough.

Mr. Woodell, Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F., left the city yesterday on a trip for the order.

Mr. Charlie Ross, the popular baker at the Park, has gone to Washington to take in the inauguration.

Mr. W. E. Fountain, of Tarboro, State Chairman of the Butler Populist Executive Committee, is in town.

Messrs. C. C. Cooper, J. W. Hines, G. F. Coley and Jess. Brake, of Rocky Mount, are at the Yarborough.

Messrs. W. T. O'Brien, J. J. Riley, W. C. Bradsher and Robert Winston, of Durham, are at the Yarborough.

Mrs. J. N. Booth and sons who have been visiting at the home of Mr. M. T. Norris, have returned to Lumberton.

Mrs. C. A. Reynolds, wife of North Carolina's popular Lieutenant-Governor, is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. Y. Frilwell, in Danville, Va.

Misses Janet and Katherine Badger leave this morning for Washington, Baltimore and New York, where they will visit friends.

Senator T. B. Yearger has lost an overcoat with a light plaid lining, satin back. The finder will please return the same to him.

Miss Alexander, daughter of Dr. J. B. Alexander, of Charlotte, and Mr. W. H Chadbourn, of Wilmington, are visiting at the Governor's Mansion.

Mr. George McGilvray has recovered from his recent illness in Baltimore. He and Mrs. McGilvray returned to the city yesterday. They are at the Yarborough.

Mr. W. P. Baldwin was in Raleigh yesterday, on his way back to Wake Forest He attended the marriage of his sister, Miss Ida Baldwin, in Savannah last week.

Messrs. T. W. Bickett and Wiley Person, of Louisburg, are in the city. The former is here advocating the passage of the dispensary for Louisburg, the latter opposing it.

Messrs. S. M. Bobbitt, Wilson; G. B. Alford, H. E. C. Bryant, Charlotte; S. C. Vann, Franklinton; and Nathaniel M. Safford and wife, of Boston, are at the Yarborough.

Dr. J. W. Carter, in his sermon Sunday morning, denounced the bill before the Legislature to allow the Poultry and Live Stock Association of this city to engage in cock fighting.

T. H. Sprinkle, Charlotte; R. R. King, Gulleyboro; E. K. Bryan, Wilmington; J. W. Hines, Rocky Mount; J. D. McCall, Charlotte; H. O. Connor, Charles H. Ireland, Greensboro; and Z. M. L. Jeffreys, Goldsboro, are at the Park.

Mr. E. S. Marshall, of White Plains, is in the city. He is an extensive wagon manufacturer and lumber dealer, and is, better than all, a staunch Republican and friend of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Marshall was an elector in the recent Presidential campaign in the Sixth District. He will leave tomorrow for Washington to attend the inauguration.

A Bad Boy.

Nat. Johnson, the little boy who is in jail charged with assault and battery, was not brought before the magistrate yesterday. Justice Harry Roberts says the warrant was drawn for assault and battery because of the youthfulness of the boy, although his attempt against the little girl was of a more serious nature The case has been settled now. Johnson will receive a flogging and serve awhile on the roads. It appears that this is not the first offense committed by this twelve-year-old boy. He is certainly a proper subject for a reformatory. Unless there is a change in his career a first-class criminal will surely be evolved.

Examine Hughes' goods and prices before you buy.

IT WILL BE WITHDRAWN

THE WAREHOUSE CHARGES BILL NOT TO GO UPON PASSAGE.

Mr. Webster, of Winston, Tells What he Believes Would be its Baneful Effect on the Warehouse Business.

The bill recently introduced by Representative Person, of Wayne, to reduce the rate of charges to be made by leaf tobacco warehouses for selling the weed on the floor is to be withdrawn and no legislation of this character will come up, at least during this term of the legislature. So Mr. Person informed a Tribune representative yesterday afternoon.

The agricultural committee was to have held a meeting to hear argument at 4 o'clock yesterday, but the meeting was called off and the withdrawal announced.

A member of The Tribune staff spent Sunday in Winston, the largest leaf tobacco market in the state, and found the tobacco men much excited over the possible passage of the bill.

Mr. R. P. Webster, one of the best informer warehousemen of the city, said that the passage of the bill would result in the closing of every warehouse in Winston, and in fact throughout the state. The present charges are 2½ per cent. commission on sales, 10 cents per hundred pounds for weighing and, 10 cents per hundred pounds for auction fees. With this schedule the warehouses are making little, if any, money. He said that the abolition of the warehouse system of leaf sales would be the greatest calamity to the farmer and to the manufacturer. The manufacturers of Winston could not depend upon the method of buying tobacco from the barn of the farmer for the supply for their extensive manufactories, neither could the farmer afford to be dependent upon such a method to sell his crop.

In explaining why he intended to withdraw the much complained of bill, Mr. Person said that he saw that when it came up there would be a bitter fight and there was not time to bring about its enactment into law, even if such a thing were possible, and dispose of the other still more important legislation that it was absolutely necessary should be enacted during this term.

Local News.

License was issued yesterday to Anderson Jeffreys to marry Mary Horton.

The Boston Stars appeared in the Academy of Music last evening. They fully sustained their enviable reputation made here last fall.

The exercises by the infant class of the Edenton Street Methodist Sunday School Sunday afternoon were enjoyed by all who attended. A large audience was present.

A "Donkey Party," for the benefit of the Church of the Good Shepherd, will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mr. W. J. Weir. No admission fee. All are invited.

The Raleigh Street Car Company have rented the cottage on Jones street just opposite the shops and will use it as an office. It is an assured fact that the street cars will be running in a short while.

Father Fields, of Boston, of the Order of St. John the Evangelist, concluded the mission he has held for the past ten days in the Episcopal Church on Dawson street. These meetings has been productive of great good. On Sunday night several were confirmed. Father Fields left the city yesterday. He was the guest of Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire while in Raleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McPheeters have returned from Bedford City, Va., where they attended the funeral of the la e Dr. Leftwitch, Mrs. McPheeters' brother. The remains of Dr. Leftwitch were laid to rest in the old family burying grounds in Bedford City, where his father and grandfather are buried. Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Inman accompanied the remains to Bedford City, and Mrs. Inman returned to Raleigh with her parents. Parties from New York, Baltimore and other points attended the funeral.

A very large congregation assembled at Central Methodist Church Sunday, both morning and evening, to hear Rev. Glenn's two sermons subject: "Our Homes." Mr. Glenn treated the subject ably. He earnestly and eloquently exhorted his hearers to give attention to their homes, from which, he said, issued the influence which dominated kingdoms and nations which dominated the world. The home, he said, is the great formative power. We have the privilege of making our homes ideal homes, no matter how humble they may be. Let God be the dominating spirit.

Look at our nice line of Infants' and Children's Lace Caps. Anything you want in Crockery. New lot Valenciennes Laces. WOOLLCOTT & SON'S Big Department Store.

Fine grade silver plated ware a Hughes'.

Canadian Malt Whiskey, only 75 cents per quart, at Denton's.

THE ÆTNA
Life Insurance Co.
of Hartford, Conn.

Hon. MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Pres.

Paid policy-holders since organization, over

$100,000,000.00.

The ÆTNA LIFE issues every desirable form of Life, Term, Endowment, and Accident Insurance.

WANTED—One good Life Insurance Solicitor for Charlotte, and one or two special men to work in Piedmont and Western North Carolina. First-class contracts to good men.
Address,
J. D. BOUSHALL,
General Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

W. E. JONES
206 Fayetteville Street.

There must be pioneers in everything. The way out of the wilderness of high prices must be "blazed" by somebody. When we began the process of pulverizing prices in this town we hardly hoped that we would find so many followers. Now an occasional echo from the rear shows that they're "a'comin'," but nothing drowns the noise of blows like these:

Trunks.

Buying in big lots and selling at close to cost prices enables us to give you some extraordinary bargains in Trunks, and traveling bags like these. Paper Covered Packing Trunks, 36 inches, $1.25; 40 inches, $1.75; 30-inch Zinc Trunk, with tray and hat box, well bound ends and sides, at $1.75.

30 inch Canvas Trunk, well braced with maleable iron bands, sheet iron bottom, worth $4, at $2.50.

Genuine Leather Valises, size 18 inches, at $2.25.

Canvas Telescopes 50c., 75c. and $1 each.

Bargains in Window Shades.

Fifty Linen Shades in soft colorings, 6 feet long, at 25c.

Carpet Department.

Floor Oil Cloth, heavy quality, in new bright designs and colorings, 4-4 wide, 25c; 6-4 wide, 48c.; 8-4 wide, 72c.

Heavy China Matting, seamless, regular 25c. quality, at 19c.

Table Covers.

Chenille Table Covers, one design; four colors, knotted fringe on four sides, size, 6-4, the regular $1.25 kind at 98c. each.

A few more of the 4-4 size at 35c.

Women's Vests.

60 Women's Wool Vests, former price $1.00, at 78c.

Woman's Heavy Ribbed Vests, worth 30c., at 23c.

W. E. JONES.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met in regular monthly session yesterday at 12 o'clock. Most of the day was spent in considering minor matters.

A petition from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking for a Woman's annex to the Wake county jail, was presented. As it is now, every word uttered in the jail is audible in every part of the building. There is absolutely no privacy for the female prisoners. The petition will be considered by the Board.

A petition to declare the Ridge path, running from Rolesville to Youngsville, a public road was granted.

W. T. Perry was paid $5 for removing three rafts from Boise's bridge across Neuse river, in Oak Grove township.

A number of paupers were given their allowances. In fact, hearing these cases consumed most of the time.

During the afternoon session Representatives Ferrall and Young appeared before the Commissioners and asked that the cotton weighers be elected on that day, March 1, as the new law provides. The Board postponed the matter until night, when they selected as cotton weighers John W. Upchurch, of Raleigh; Western H. Edwards, of Cedar Fork; W. H. Hester, of Little River; and Charles McNamara.

Concert Postponed.

On account of the "Carnival" at the Academy of Music tonight, the entertainment at St. Mary's has been indefinitely postponed. Notice of it will be given later.

Sterilizers for infants' food at Hughes'.

Health Report.

Health officer Sale yesterday issued his report for the month of February. There were sixteen deaths during the month, seven white and nine colored. Consumption carried off four; pneumonia, three; railroad accident, one; unknown, one, and the other seven died from various diseases. Only sixteen deaths out of a population of 18,000 during the severest month of the winter, is an excellent showing for the city. The births exceeded the deaths by three—thirteen white and six colored were reported.

Finest Breakfast Strip, 12½c. lb.; Gold Dust Washing Powder, 20c pkg; 50c. Bottle Pure Olive Oil, 38c. Grocery Department of Woollcott's Big Department Store.

Denton's Restaurant and Saloon is opposite the Postoffice, 311 and 313 Fayetteville street. Make no mistake.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

Drink I. W. Harper's Whiskey, only 10 cents per drink or $1.00 per quart, at Denton's (Sole Agent).

A NICE LINE
Fancy and Glass Front Wardrobes
JUST RECEIVED AT
Thomas & Campbell's.

They are the latest designs.



Also a lot of Screens, Bric-a-brac, Easels, etc.

They are now keeping everything a housekeeper needs and receiving car loads of new things almost every day, which they are selling at manufaeturer's prices.

They give special discount on Office Furniture.

A lot of odd pieces of Furniture that does not match with regular suits, they will sell at any price. Infant's Carriages share the same. If you want anything to go in your house, come and see us. Chevalier Dressers are now all the go. Be sure to get one.

THOMAS & CAMPBELL.

$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . . TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!



For sale by
JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.
Call and see it.

The Yarboro House,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Under New Management.

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

Keep Your Eyes Focused on This Store!

The People's Popular Purchasing Place. Satisfaction scores success



Life, vim, vigor, push and energy are necessary adjuncts to business, but real success hangs on the satisfaction given to all customers.

NEW DRESS GOODS

Fresh from the looms, with all the newness of fashion's impress stamped upon them appeal to your quick judgments and refined tastes.

Brightness, beauty and freshness combined in fashion's choicest conceits.

JUST RECEIVED

Spring Cheviots, Mozambiques, Serges, Clay Diagonals, Grenadines, Lenos, Hernanis and Lace Buntings.

New Novelty and Fancy effects in changeable checks, stripes, plaids and two-tone over-shot bourettes.

Fancy Silk mixed Novelties, fashions handsomest blendings, 40 inches wide and stubborn wearers at the popular price 50c

Black Novelty Weaves, figured, striped, diagonal and smooth, in fashion's varied fancies, 65c. quality, sold here at 50c

Black figured Mohairs for Suits, Waists and Skirts in most select and elegant designs, dozens of styles to select from 50c

All wool, double width, check suitings in vari-colored combinations for immediate use, outclassing all city competition, at only 21c

Fine full yard wide Percales, beautiful textures, soft finish, manufactured to compete with the finest imported, go this week at 10c

Full yard wide fast color Percales, new designs, neat figures, fresh patterns, best styles; just to start the season 7 1-2c

Aniline Black Satines, fine beetled, will not crock, Henrietta finish, from 25c down to 8c

Black and Navy Ducks, absolutely fast color and unperishable, regular 12½c. kind, for 10c

Curtain Screens, bleached and unbleached etamines in plain and colored stripes, from 20c. all the way down to 5c

Nottingham Curtain Laces, taper bordered, enamel and floral designs, any length, by the yard, and running the whole gamut of prices from 40c. down to 10c

Lace Curtains (job lots) bought at under price and sold the same way, commencing at $2 50 a pair, prices scaled all the way down to 50c

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES JUST IN.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

THE PARK HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

Raleigh Stationery Company,
131 Fayetteville St.

We carry in stock a complete line of typewriter's supplies and the latest and best Counting-house Stationery made, Typewriters, Mimeographs, Hektographs, all the latest and best labor-saving devices and office appliances.

Our stock is complete in every line. We are leaders in Low Prices. We invite you to examine our stock and get our prices before buying.
OFFICE AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

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PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS
—AND DEALERS IN—
Garden Seeds Flower Seeds
Surgical Goods and Patent Medicines